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Senate

RETIREMENT OF ROBIN BAILEY— Continued

There is only one Robin Bailey. I was fortunate to have the original on my team since I first came to Washington to represent the people of the State of Wyoming in the Senate.

Robin's story and her service in the Senate began in 1977 in Cheyenne. She heard there was an opening on Malcolm Wallop's staff. It sounded like an interesting job. It would give her a chance to work on behalf of the people of Wyoming. She submitted an application for the position of office manager. Fortunately, Malcolm made the perfect choice and added her to his staff. He was fortunate Robin was there to make sure everything was done and done well.

After serving on Malcolm Wallop's staff for a few years, Robin's husband Ron accepted a job in Rock Springs. They packed their bags and moved there. That was not to be the end of Robin's Senate career. In 1984, Senator Al Simpson chose her to take the challenges of his office in Rock Springs. Later, the Baileys moved to Gillette, my hometown, and Senator Simpson just changed where she worked.

Here is where I come in. I will never forget 1996 and the decision my wife Diana and I made to run for the Senate. Things came together for us and soon after the victory parties were over it became apparent I had a bigger issue to contend with—putting my staff together. Now that the campaign had ended I had to make sure we continued to provide the people of Wyoming the support and assistance to which they had come to rely on over the years.

I started to go through the stacks of resumes and then visited with my predecessor Al Simpson. Over the years he put together a remarkable staff. Some of them were willing to stay on. I was delighted Robin Bailey was willing to continue to serve the people of Wyoming out of the Gillette office.

Over the years my staff and I have noticed that Robin has two responses

to most questions. Either she knows the answer or she knows how to find the answer. I don't think anyone has a better or more extensive system of resources and contacts than she does. Having her on my staff came in handy when in 2000 I had to find a new State director. Dee Rodekohr, who was Senator Simpson's State director and then my State director, decided to retire and enjoy all she earned with her service to the people of the State. Fortunately, she and I and all my staff knew we had someone already prepared who would be a perfect fit and it was Robin Bailey.

We extended her duties and we put her in charge of all the State offices. She not only exceeded our expectations, she took everything to the next level. She was a constant source of support, guidance, and direction for the people in my State offices, and she was always there with a word of good advice or suggestion about how to take on a problem. She was a great mentor to my staff—the new ones and the more seasoned veterans because of her great love of and knowledge about Wyoming. She is the kind of resource every office needs to have if we are to do the best possible job of taking care of the people of our home State.

My chief of staff has often said that Robin is the best and most natural supervisor he had ever met, and every day she has been on our staff she has proven the truth of those words and her value as one of my team leaders. Robin is one of the people who stands out from all the rest. She is known and respected by all. She has a talent for not only knowing what is going on in Wyoming but also understanding what it means in the short and long term. Robin has never worked for me. She has always worked with me. That is part of what made her a great asset for Senator Malcolm Wallop, Senator Al Simpson, and me. That makes three generations of Wyoming congressional delegation and family.

She could write a book about being an effective State director. It would be the how-to manual of all time. It would help a person to learn how to be an effective leader, help others, be the eyes and ears of what is happening, and enjoy the job—all at the same time.

A big part of the job has been traveling around the State to see what is going on and how people feel about it. In my office I relied on Robin to travel around Wyoming and represent me at a long list of meetings, hearings, and presentations. We wanted her there because she is a good listener. She not only hears what the people have to say, she has an uncanny sense of understanding what they are driving at and how to best address that. She would let me know what she saw and heard and it was the next best thing to being there myself. You have heard the expression, "You cannot be everywhere at once." Robin has been my solution to that problem.

Her travels allowed her to get to know people in every corner of the State. She not only enjoys meeting people but welcomes the chance to get to know them and to help them with their problems. That is why she has been able to make a difference over the years in more ways than we will ever know.

Her life has not been without challenges, however. One such challenge came about when her husband Ron began to have serious issues with his heart and then Alzheimer's. It was a difficult time for her, but she never complained about what she had to do. She just did it. She honored her commitment to her husband and she continued to provide him with the support, care, and attention that had always been a hallmark of their relationship. When he passed away and she lost this great love of her life, she thought it might be time to consider making changes in the rest of her life as well. When Robin told Diana and me that she felt it was time for her to retire

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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and follow a different path in life, we did what most every one of us would do. We told her to take a few years to make up her mind. Unfortunately, that didn't work and now she is making plans for the next chapter of her life.

She will be spending more time with her family, especially her grandchildren. She has already shown she is a very special—in fact, a spectacular—grandmother. I know her family will enjoy having her take a more active role in their lives.

I know she will continue to make a difference helping others and she will continue to be a great gift for all who know her and for all those she is soon to meet. I don't think Diana and I have ever met someone who is more focused or determined to help others. For Robin every day that is spent making life easier for someone else is a good day.

We are all sorry to see Robin close this chapter of her life, but we know she is doing it for all the right reasons. She said she had reached a point in her life when it seemed to be a time to try something new. We will miss her wealth of resources, knowledge, skills, and abilities that cannot be replaced. Over the years she has set such a high mark of excellence. Her achievements, the milestones she established in my office for outstanding effort and accomplishment, and her determination to make Wyoming a better place to live from one corner to the other will be the legacy of her service to the Senate, to the people, the State of Wyoming, and to our Nation.

In the years to come, each member of my staff will take away a different favorite memory of working with Robin. For my chief of staff it will always be the way in which she brought a solution with her to any discussion of any problem. For others it will be the way she would always find a way to handle an issue no matter how difficult or perplexing or how she seemed to not only be familiar with someone's issue, she also seemed to know almost everyone who was involved. For my part, I will always remember how much it meant to me to know I could ask her to take on an assignment and leave it with her knowing it would be done well. She always found a way to do what was needed and expected and then some more.

Perhaps her greatest gift is her ability to effectively manage time and resources. For Robin it is not a problem if there is only 24 hours in a day because she makes the best use of every minute of every hour.

Good luck, Robin, and may God continue to bless you and all those who come into your life in the years to come. You will be missed, but we will know where to find you. It is good to know you will never be more than a phone call away. We hope you fully enjoy your retirement.

You have earned it and then some.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Thank you, Madam President.

I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized to speak for up to 10 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

SANCTIONS IN VENEZUELA

Mr. RUBIO. Thank you, and I know Senator MENENDEZ is going to speak on this topic as well. We intended to come to the Senate floor and offer a unanimous consent agreement to pass sanctions in Venezuela. First of all, let me thank the White House for what they announced yesterday: sanctions against human rights violators and corrupt government officials in Venezuela who have been involved for a very long time—but especially since the 4th of February—in grotesque human rights violations against young people and all people in Venezuela.

It is a topic that is not often talked about unfortunately these days, given all the issues that are going on around the world. What is happening in Venezuela in our own hemisphere is startling.

First, you have the complete erosion of democracy which has been going on since the reign of Hugo Chavez and now with Nicolas Maduro it has gotten progressively worse. We have been seeing this and talking about this since earlier this year, when thousands of young people in Venezuela took to the streets to protest what was happening and they were met with some of the most brutal attacks we have seen in this hemisphere for quite a while. We documented that on the floor consistently.

So beginning from that moment forward, we have worked in this body to seek sanctions against those individuals, against the people responsible for those human rights violations who also happened to be, by the way, incredibly corrupt. I would go so far as to say that almost every major political figure in Venezuela today in the ruling party is corrupt. It is absolutely amazing how these individuals in charge of government in that country are systemically stealing the funds of the Venezuelan people, and the cases are extraordinary.

There are times, for example, when the President of that country—who, by the way, was elected in an illegitimate election—is benefiting from the currency exchange rate and manipulating that, top-level members of his Cabinet are skimming off the top of the country's oil company and pocketing money, and what is even more outrageous about that is that they and the people who surround them in the private sector are taking those funds and investing them and enjoying them here in the United States of America.

So I felt for a very long time—as have my colleagues—that this was an important issue that needed to be addressed, and it needed to be addressed

by sanctioning those individuals and we have named many of them. So yesterday the White House announced that many of these individuals will now be denied visas to travel to the United States. In fact, just yesterday a government official from Venezuela who was headed here toward America was not able to come because of these visa sanctions.

So we are grateful for that, and we are grateful for the administrations' implementation of this. But while we are grateful for the denial of visas, it does not go far enough. We also need to sanction their assets. That is why earlier this year I, in conjunction with the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senators NELSON, MCCAIN, and KIRK proposed legislation to authorize both visa restrictions and also financial sanctions against these individuals, and we have been extraordinarily patient in working through the process to ensure that happens.

The ranking member of the committee, the Senator of Tennessee Mr. CORKER had initial reservations about it, and they were legitimate reservations, and as a result the chairman was kind and wise enough to hold a hearing where we heard testimony about the reality on the ground in Venezuela.

We then proceeded to vote on this in the committee, and the committee voted and approved it by a vote of 13 to 2, if I recall correctly, and that happened on May 22.

Then we patiently worked with our colleagues to try to bring this to the floor, understanding that with all the issues going on it would be difficult to schedule a rollcall vote on it, but we would try to pass it by a process in the Senate we call unanimous consent, where we ask all of our colleagues to approve it and we worked patiently to do that. While he had initial reservations earlier this week, Senator CORKER lifted those reservations and I thank him for that and the way he has taken this so seriously and his cooperation in that matter.

My intention this evening was to come to the Senate floor and ask for unanimous consent of this body to pass this resolution, but some of my colleagues expressed concern about some of the costs that are potentially embedded in this. Let me explain those costs for point of clarification. There were two, in general.

The first was a \$15 million funding for a democracy program in Venezuela, which I believe is a worthy endeavor. But for purposes of overcoming those objections and getting this done, I agreed, and I think the other sponsors did as well, that we would be willing to suspend that in an effort to get this accomplished.

The second is a little bit more nebulous. The second describes administrative costs basically for identifying these assets and implementing the sanctions. The costs are not unique to this. They are not real costs in the way you and I would think of costs. You

don't have to write an additional check or borrow money from China to pay for it. It is the same thing that you would have to do if the President had announced these sanctions, which he has the power to do.

What we did as a result of that is we looked at it. The total cost of it is between \$6 and \$8 million, even though that number is probably not that high, but it would basically involve identifying the individuals and identifying the assets they have that we could sanction. There was concern about that. We were willing to find an additional measure to sunset the implementation of these sanctions in 2016 to lower the costs even further, and yet we still heard there might be some objections. Over the last few minutes, however, and in consultation with the Senator from Oklahoma, we have tried to craft what I believe we hope we can arrive at in the next hours, a solution to this problem that assuages his concern and allows us to get this done.

So in the interest of trying to achieve it in that manner, I am going to withhold asking unanimous consent today for purposes of hopefully arriving at that agreement over the next few hours or early tomorrow morning so we can attempt to get this done in a way that achieves what we are trying to do.

This is critically important.

I point out for purposes of my point of comparison, the Senate in April approved a bill which I supported—and I am glad we did—that authorized virtually identical sanctions against human rights violators in Ukraine. That bill authorized \$50 million for funds for the Democracy Program. That bill authorized \$100 million in security assistance and visa and financial sanctions on human rights violators. In implementing the sanctions in the Ukrainian human rights bill, the cost was \$10 million. None of those funds, by the way, were offset in the way that term is used here. There was no objection to that. There was no objection to that. By the way, the total cost of that bill was \$160 million. This bill that is before us is much more modest in its implications, and I would argue that the costs—at the end of the day, while it has what we call around here a CBO score, the costs are not real. It is basically what they would have to do anyway.

We are looking for language that assures our colleagues who are rightfully concerned about the debt and deficit but also addresses the grotesque human rights violations occurring in Venezuela today.

I will yield to the Senator from New Jersey in a moment, who has shown extraordinary leadership on this and every single issue involving democracy and human rights issues in this region and around the world.

I know there are things going on in the Middle East that are of critical importance to our country. I know there are things going on vis-a-vis Russia

and Ukraine that are of extraordinary importance to our country. But I hope people understand that what is happening in Venezuela matters too because even as we speak, there are millions of people in that country whose rights are being systematically violated.

Just this week the majority regime began a show trial against Mr. Leopoldo Lopez, a popular opposition leader, a mayor of one of the municipalities there. Do you know what his only crime was? Urging Venezuelans to demand a constitutional and peaceful solution to President Maduro's violent repression of demonstrations.

In case anyone needs to understand the true nature of the Venezuelan regime, it is not just human rights violations or corruption or the fact that the cronies of the Maduro administration parade up and down the streets of South Florida bragging about their ill-earned gains without consequence. Venezuela projects itself as a defender of every single human rights-violating country on the planet. Anytime there is a vote on Iran or Assad in Syria or on any human rights violation, you can count on Venezuela's Government being on the side of the human rights violator—every single time. Just recently we have seen them again repeatedly pronounce themselves in opposition to Israel and Israel's right to defend itself.

On top of everything else, we are not just sanctioning corruption and human rights violations; we are sanctioning individuals who at every opportunity they get seek to undermine the national security and the national interests of our country.

So I think this is a worthy endeavor, and my hope is that tomorrow when the Senate gets into session we can reach a conclusion on this item and achieve it. I think it would be critically important as we go into August to show that the Senate made progress in this endeavor. The House has its own version of sanctions that are different from ours. That will have to be reconciled. But I think passage of this in the next few hours will send a powerful message to the people of Venezuela that the people of America, speaking through our Senate, are firmly on their side and for their aspirations for freedom and liberty and on the side of human rights.

Madam President, I will yield the floor now for the Senator from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 4 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I thank my distinguished colleague from Oregon for his courtesy in allowing me to do so.

I agree with everything my colleague from Florida Senator RUBIO has said

about this issue, and I appreciate his leadership alongside with us. He has been following Venezuela intimately. So many people in the State of Florida have exiled there, and so he personally understands this issue and he has been a tremendous champion.

Since February of this year, hundreds of thousands of Venezuelan citizens have protested about the lack of security from rampant crime and violence and an inflation rate that is the highest in the world and a scarcity of food and basic consumer goods that has become part of their daily lives. But instead of listening to the legitimate concerns of its people, the Government of Venezuela has responded with a deplorable display of force and brutality that was seen around the world. To date there have been more than 40 deaths, more than 50 documented cases of torture, and more than 2,000 unlawful detentions.

In May of this year Human Rights Watch released a report on these human rights violations. The report documented how Venezuelan security forces systematically violated the rights of students, women, men, members of the political opposition, and journalists. They said they did so "to punish people for their political views."

Last week the Venezuelan Government opened its show trial against opposition leader and prisoner of conscience Leopoldo Lopez. After spending 5 months in a military prison just for speaking his mind, Mr. Lopez and his attorney were barred from presenting any evidence in his defense—none. No defense allowed.

If that were not enough, we saw that recent events showed that the Venezuelan Government is even willing to threaten regional stability to get its way.

Last week law enforcement officials in Aruba picked up Hugo Carvajal, the former head of the Venezuelan military intelligence and an individual who was designated as a drug kingpin by the U.S. Department of Treasury back in 2008. When indictments were unsealed last week, the world saw evidence of how a senior Venezuelan Government official was deeply involved in the international drug trade, allowing traffickers to operate freely in Venezuelan territory and even coordinating drug shipments himself.

When this official was arrested, what did the Venezuelan Government do? It threatened to cut off flights from Venezuela to Aruba and Curacao. It threatened to end a contract with Curacao's oil refinery, and it moved naval vessels into the waters surrounding these islands. In short, it resorted to every form of blackmail and coercion at its disposition until the Dutch Government released Mr. Carvajal.

We should be clear that democracy has had its opportunity. In recent months foreign ministers from across South America and the Vatican have attempted to mediate dialogue between

President Maduro and his allies and the political opposition, and they have not been able to accomplish it.

It is time to move more vigorously forward with the types of sanctions and other efforts envisioned in the other legislation I and Senator RUBIO have offered, and if we do that tomorrow we will send a message to the hemisphere and to the people of Venezuela that, in fact, they have a real opportunity to have their voices heard, and we will stand on the right side of human rights and democracy.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I ask to speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OREGON WILDFIRES

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, at this moment in my home State of Oregon 500,000 acres are ablaze. Sometimes it is hard to get your hands around numbers, particularly large numbers, so I will give a sense of this. If you were to add up all of the fires in Oregon and if they were in one place, it would cover an area roughly 20 miles by 40 miles. That is an enormous section of a State to be aflame.

Because there are so many devastating fires at once, crews are coming from all over to help with all kinds of aircraft and all kinds of hotshot crews. They are doing all they can, but it is not just Oregon that has fires; other States have fires too. There are over 250,000 acres ablaze in Washington State to the north in a single fire. I believe it is the largest single fire in Washington State's history.

As a result of fires in Oregon and fires in Washington and other fires, we are draining our fire funds at an expansive rate, and thus we have a big problem: We are running out of funds to pay for fighting these fires.

Tonight we had before our Chamber an emergency supplemental bill to provide 615 million more dollars to fight fires this season across the United States of America. A procedural tactic was used to kill this bill. Quite frankly, that is enormously shortsighted.

Here is what has been happening in the past: The fires are being fought, and then the funds run out, and then the Forest Service has to pull the funds from every other department—from departments involving forest health, from departments providing efforts to prevent fires and create conditions in which they will not happen in the future. We are continuing a vicious cycle of robbing fire prevention and forest management funds to fight emergency fires, and that cycle will go forward now that we have failed to pass this emergency supplemental up front.

I will give a little flavor of what I am talking about across our State. We have the Ochoco complex east of Post, 10,000 acres aflame. The Logging Unit

complex northwest of Warm Springs, 6,600 acres; the Kitten Canyon complex west of Vale, 23,000 acres; the Bridge 99 complex north of Sisters, 5,700 acres; the Hurricane Creek fire southwest of Joseph, 900 acres; we have the Buzzard complex in southeast Oregon, nearly 400,000 acres; the Reeves Creek complex southwest of Grants Pass, 200 acres; the China Cap fire east of La Grande, 200 acres—by the way, zero percent contained—the Black Rock fire east of Antelope, 36,000 acres; the Snipion fire north of Fossil, 12,000 acres; and the Bingham complex east of Marion Forks, 450 acres. We also have two more fires that have just arisen, and those are the Haystack complex, 1,700 acres, and the Salt Creek fire northwest of Medford 100 acres.

Here is the thing. We have the conditions for more fires to come—more lightning, a forecast of more hot weather, and we have incredibly dry timber on the floor of the forest.

This situation in which these fires are going to be fought—by pulling funds from every other part of the Forest Service—is unacceptable. It is not good stewardship of the complex operations that occur within the Interior Department and within the Forest Service.

Think about the need to plan the timber harvest to sustain the lumber industry. That is a complex process. It involves a lot of folks who have to go out and evaluate the forests and work it out so those timber sales can occur on schedule. All of that gets stopped when you have to rob the fund in order to pay for fighting these fires.

Let's think about the millions of acres of second-growth forest that are overgrown. It is very good for disease, it is very good for fires, and it needs to be thinned, but how do you plan for the thinning if you rob the funds to do so? The list goes on and on and on.

I am deeply disappointed and frustrated with what happened tonight, and I urge my colleagues to exercise a little thoughtfulness, a little wisdom, and a little stewardship regarding our national forest. The next time this comes up, let's pass it unanimously so we can provide the funds that are needed to fight this national emergency.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

JUSTICE FOR ALL REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, last week I came to the floor to talk about the FBI's extensive use of flawed evidence in thousands of cases. It is tragic just days later there is yet another scandal involving bad science used to send people to jail and some to death row.

According to an internal investigation by the FBI and the Department of Justice, nearly 2,600 convictions and 45 death row cases from the 1980s and 1990s may have involved flawed forensic evidence. Specifically, these cases involved microscopic hair matches, a

form of forensic science that has been discredited. The scope of this scandal, which is the focus of a front-page article in the Washington Post yesterday, goes well beyond the problems we have previously seen when it comes to forensic evidence. Even more troubling than the statistics outlined in the Post's story is that the FBI, after recognizing these egregious mistakes, stopped their full review after examining just a small fraction of these cases. The Department of Justice has rightly ordered the FBI to resume its internal review, but the FBI's conduct is inexcusable.

Once again, we are reminded that our criminal justice system is not infallible and that we are all less safe when the system fails. FBI investigators should have redoubled their efforts to uncover these mistakes and rushed to tell those affected defendants. Instead it appears they dragged their feet and stopped their review. I intend to get to the bottom of this. I have a lot of questions for the Bureau, and I will not stop until they are answered.

When we have evidence that could prove that someone is innocent, we must get it processed immediately. It is not only the right thing to do for that person wrongfully accused but it is the right thing to do to keep our communities safe. That is why I again urge the Senate to take up and pass the Justice for All Reauthorization Act, a bill I introduced with Senator CORNYN last year. This bipartisan legislation includes the Kirk Bloodsworth Post Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program, named for the first person exonerated from a death row crime through the use of DNA evidence. This program seeks to correct these most grievous mistakes. Senate minority leader MITCH MCCONNELL is a cosponsor of the bill. All Senate Democrats support passage of this legislation. There is no reason why the Senate should not take up and pass this important bill without further delay.

I also will continue my efforts to pass commonsense forensic science reform legislation. The Criminal Justice and Forensic Science Reform Act that I introduced earlier this year with Senator CORNYN would improve the use of forensic science in criminal cases and ensure that labs throughout the Nation are operating according to the highest scientific standards.

I thank the many law enforcement, victim services, and criminal justice organizations that continue to highlight the need for reform to ensure the proper application of forensic evidence in criminal cases, and who have urged the Senate to pass the Justice for All Reauthorization Act.

I ask that the Washington Post article by Spencer Hsu be printed in the RECORD, and I urge all Senators to join me in getting to the serious business of providing justice to the wrongfully convicted and passing the Justice for All Reauthorization Act.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, July 30, 2014]
 REVIEW FINDS TWO DECADES OF FORENSIC
 ERRORS BY FBI

(By Spencer S. Hsu)

Nearly every criminal case reviewed by the FBI and the Justice Department as part of a massive investigation started in 2012 of problems at the FBI lab has included flawed forensic testimony from the agency, government officials said.

The findings troubled the bureau, and it stopped the review of convictions last August. Case reviews resumed this month at the order of the Justice Department, the officials said.

U.S. officials began the inquiry after The Washington Post reported two years ago that flawed forensic evidence involving microscopic hair matches might have led to the convictions of hundreds of potentially innocent people. Most of those defendants never were told of the problems in their cases.

The inquiry includes 2,600 convictions and 45 death-row cases from the 1980s and 1990s in which the FBI's hair and fiber unit reported a match to a crime-scene sample before DNA testing of hair became common. The FBI had reviewed about 160 cases before it stopped, officials said.

The investigation resumed after the Justice Department's inspector general excoriated the department and the FBI for unacceptable delays and inadequate investigation in a separate inquiry from the mid-1990s. The inspector general found in that probe that three defendants were executed and a fourth died on death row in the five years it took officials to reexamine 60 death-row convictions that were potentially tainted by agent misconduct, mostly involving the same FBI hair and fiber analysis unit now under scrutiny. "I don't know whether history is repeating itself, but clearly the [latest] report doesn't give anyone a sense of confidence that the work of the examiners whose conduct was first publicly questioned in 1997 was reviewed as diligently and promptly as it needed to be," said Michael R. Bromwich, who was inspector general from 1994 to 1999 and is now a partner at the Goodwin Procter law firm.

Bromwich would not discuss any aspect of the current review because he is a pro bono adviser to the Innocence Project, which along with the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers is assisting the government effort under an agreement not to talk about the review. Still, he added, "Now we are left 18 years [later] with a very unhappy, unsatisfying and disquieting situation, which is far harder to remedy than if the problems had been addressed promptly."

Deputy Attorney General James M. Cole this month ordered that reviews resume under the original terms, officials said.

According to the FBI, the delay resulted, in part, "from a vigorous debate that occurred within the FBI and DOJ about the appropriate scientific standards we should apply when reviewing FBI lab examiner testimony—many years after the fact."

"Working closely with DOJ, we have resolved those issues and are moving forward with the transcript review for the remaining cases," the FBI said.

Emily Pierce, a Justice Department spokeswoman, said: "The Department of Justice never signed off on the FBI's decision to change the way they reviewed the hair analysis. We are pleased that the review has resumed and that notification letters will be going out in the next few weeks."

During the review's 11-month hiatus, Florida's Supreme Court denied an appeal by a death-row inmate who challenged his 1988 conviction based on an FBI hair match. James Aren Duckett's results were caught

up in the delay, and his legal options are now more limited.

Revelations that the government's largest post-conviction review of forensic evidence has found widespread problems counter earlier FBI claims that a single rogue examiner was at fault. Instead, they feed a growing debate over how the U.S. justice system addresses systematic weaknesses in past forensic testimony and methods.

"I see this as a tip-of-the-iceberg problem," said Erin Murphy, a New York University law professor and expert on modern scientific evidence.

"It's not as though this is one bad apple or even that this is one bad-apple discipline," she said. "There is a long list of disciplines that have exhibited problems, where if you opened up cases you'd see the same kinds of overstated claims and unfounded statements."

Worries about the limitations and presentation of scientific evidence are "coming out of the dark shadows of the legal system," said David H. Kaye, a law professor at Penn State who helped lead a Justice Department-funded study of fingerprint analysis and testimony in 2012. "The question is: What can you do about it?"

Courts and law enforcement authorities have been reluctant to allow defendants to retroactively challenge old evidence using newer, more accurate scientific methods.

The Justice Department and FBI inquiry, which examines convictions before 2000, could provide a way for defendants to make that challenge. Because the government is dropping procedural objections to appeals and offering new DNA testing in flawed cases if sought by a judge or prosecutor, results could provide a measure of the frequency of wrongful convictions.

Responding to the FBI review, the accreditation arm of the American Society of Crime Lab Directors last year recommended that labs determine whether they needed to conduct similar reviews, and New York, North Carolina and Texas are doing so.

According to a Justice Department spokesman, officials last August completed reviews and notified a first wave of defendants in 23 cases, including 14 death-penalty cases, that FBI examiners "exceeded the limits of science" when they linked hair to crime-scene evidence.

However, concerned that errors were found in the "vast majority" of cases, the FBI restarted the review, grinding the process to a halt, said a government official who was briefed on the process. The Justice Department objected in January, but a standoff went unresolved until this month.

After more than two years, the review will have addressed about 10 percent of the 2,600 questioned convictions and perhaps two-thirds of questioned death-row cases.

The department is notifying defendants about errors in two more death-penalty cases and in 134 non-capital cases over the next month, and will complete evaluations of 98 other cases by early October, including 14 more death-penalty cases.

No crime lab performed more hair examinations for federal and state agencies than the 10-member FBI unit, which testified in cases nationwide involving murder, rape and other violent felonies.

Although FBI policy has stated since at least the 1970s that a hair association cannot be used as positive identification, like fingerprints, agents regularly testified to the near-certainty of matches.

In reality, there is no accepted research on how often hair from different people may appear the same. The FBI now uses visual hair comparison to rule out someone as a possible source of hair or as a screening step before more accurate DNA testing.

This month, the inspector general reported that inattention and foot-dragging by the Justice Department and the FBI led them to ignore warnings 15 years ago that scientifically unsupported and misleading testimony could have come from more than a single hair examiner among agents discredited in a 1997 inspector general's report on misconduct at the FBI lab.

The report said that as of 1999, Justice Department officials had enough information to review all hair unit cases—not just those of former agent Michael P. Malone, who was identified as the agent making the most frequent exaggerated testimony.

By 2002, Maureen Killion, then director of enforcement operations, had alerted senior criminal division officials to "the specter that the other examiners in the unit" were as sloppy as Malone, the inspector general said.

"This issue has been raised with the FBI but not resolved to date," Killion wrote to then-Assistant Attorney General Michael Chertoff and his principal deputy, John C. Keeney, in July 2002, the report said.

Twelve years later, the Florida case shows the continued inadequacy of officials' response.

Duckett, then a rookie police officer in Mascotte, Fla., was convicted of raping and strangling Teresa McAbee, 11, and dumping her into a lake in 1987.

After a state police examiner was unable to match pubic hair found in the victim's underwear, prosecutors went to Malone, who testified at trial that there was a "high degree of probability" that the hair came from Duckett.

Such testimony is scientifically invalid, according to the parameters of the current FBI review, because it claims to associate a hair with a single person "to the exclusion of all others."

The Florida court denied Duckett's request for a new hearing on Malone's hair match. The court noted that there was other evidence of Duckett's guilt and that the FBI had not entirely abandoned visual hair comparison.

Duckett attorney Mary Elizabeth Wells confirmed this week that Duckett's case was under the FBI's review. Both Wells and Whitney Ray, a spokeswoman for Florida Attorney General Pam Bondi, said Thursday that parties had not been notified of results, but they otherwise declined to comment.

Duckett's case was eligible for the 1996 review as a Malone case but was omitted, even though the inspector general stated that "it was important to the integrity of the justice system" that all of Malone's death-penalty cases be immediately reviewed.

The Justice Department declined to comment on the omission.

RECOGNIZING HOARD'S DAIRYMAN

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I would like to applaud Hoard's Dairyman for shining a light on an important and sometimes overlooked problem in rural America.

The article in their July 2014 issue, "When Life Turned Ugly," written by Andrea Stoltzfus, focused on the unique challenges that rural victims of domestic violence face in overcoming their abusers. They are often geographically isolated and unaware of the resources available to them or they lack the ability to reach a crisis center due to a lack of public transportation. There also may not be a local shelter to help them or they may not have the

financial means to set out on their own. These obstacles can make it particularly difficult for women in rural areas, like the dairy farm wives cited in the article, to escape abusive relationships.

From my days as a prosecutor in Vermont, I still vividly remember seeing the aftermath of this type of violence firsthand. I will never forget arriving on the scenes of domestic violence crimes. These experiences have spurred me in my roles as the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and as a senior member of the Senate Appropriations Committee to work to prevent domestic violence and sexual assault. Most recently I was proud to sponsor the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act, VAWA, which the President signed into law in March 2013. Since VAWA was first enacted in 1994, it has helped to lower the annual incidence of domestic violence by more than half, it has raised awareness, and it has increased reporting of these crimes. VAWA has also improved the criminal justice system's ability to keep victims safe and hold perpetrators accountable. But there is still more that we can and should do.

One in every four women will experience domestic violence in her lifetime. That rate is even higher in rural areas. That is why I have worked to ensure that the domestic violence programs are adequately funded. In particular, I have pushed for increased funding for the Rural Domestic Violence Program. This program was established by the first VAWA to address the unique challenges faced by victims of domestic violence and dating violence in rural jurisdictions. This program supports the safety of rural victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking by funding projects uniquely designed to address and prevent rural crimes. It encourages cooperation among law enforcement and victim service providers, among others, to investigate criminal incidents and to offer treatment, education and prevention strategies.

As a husband, father, grandfather, and as a former prosecutor, I know we can and must do everything we can to combat domestic violence. I hope that the Hoard's Dairyman article will help raise awareness. No woman should feel trapped in an abusive relationship, and we must all work to ensure they are not.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Hoard's Dairyman, July 2014]

WHEN LIFE TURNED UGLY

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS AN ALL TOO COMMON OCCURRENCE IN RURAL AMERICA

(By Andrea Stoltzfus)

From the road, the farm looks well kept, the fields prosperous. The animals are content, the garden is flourishing. But behind the closed doors, away from the curious on-

lookers, the helpful neighbors, a different scene unfolds—that of domestic violence among rural farm women.

What follows is a real-life conversation with a dairy farm wife who was a victim of domestic violence. As we move through the article, we will discuss the multiple layers of the issue and how women can find help.

"I ended up with this man because I wanted my dreams to come true of being married to a farmer, enjoying the farm and quality of life I had growing up on a dairy farm. I was after the same relationship my parents had. In my mind, it was all going to be so blissful. We would do chores together and share life together, enjoy being together and live happily ever after. I could not have been more wrong. I have learned that chasing dreams can be very costly, and I don't necessarily mean money."

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Domestic abuse in rural areas is just as likely to happen as in other communities, but women living in remote areas face other barriers to reporting the abuse or escaping the situation. The isolation of farms or ranches from towns can make it hard for emergency services to respond in a timely manner. Phone service may be spotty or even obsolete. "Going to town" could mean hours, not minutes, of travel time.

According to the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence website, the rural culture plays a role in making abuse reporting difficult.

"A 'rural culture' often includes everyone working together and knowing what is going on in each other's lives. It is likely that law enforcement, judges, social services and health care workers, faith leaders, and others know both the victim and the abuser. As a result, it may be more uncomfortable to share what is happening behind closed doors. Victims may feel that people won't take their situation seriously. In addition, there may be strong ties among extended families that mean breaking up the family is frowned upon."

"The people I got most of my help from were strangers. Neighbors, friends, family acted like I had the plague. How could this happen in our family, in our neighborhood, in our safe small town?"

Additionally, women may be partners in the farm, not only in the marriage, but in the daily workload and the financial end of the business. The farm or ranch may be the only source of family income, and the victim may be reluctant to leave as she has no other economic resources available.

Rural women have strong emotional ties to the land and livestock. Leaving could mean neglect or harm for the animals she cares for. Living on farms means more access to things that could be used as weapons—axes, chains, pitchforks, guns—working with farm equipment can be a ready excuse for injuries.

"I even ended up driving myself to the ER the morning of my daughter's 8th birthday getting five staples placed in my scalp where I got hit with a pipe for some stupid reason, then returned home to finish milking cows. There were several events like this. I had a bruise all down my arm, and I told people at work that the milk tank cover fell on my arm, and that's why it was all black."

Domestic abuse isn't always about physical abuse—it can also mean sexual abuse, emotional abuse or financial abuse. According to the Nebraska Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Coalition, it is important to know there is not "one way" an individual is abusive. When one abuse tactic no longer provides the abuser the results he/she wants, they will change to another to get the desired results.

"The milk price had nothing to do with it—he hit before we had our own herd. The

crops, the weather, nothing had a thing to do with it. My husband loved the control, the power he had over me.

"It started basically the day after I married him. At that point, I became property. I remember the chute to the gutter cleaner breaking into many pieces and me not being able to shut the gutter cleaner off fast enough.

The memory of being screamed at, called vulgar names, made to feel totally worthless and brought down to tears for the first time are etched in my mind. It seemed like whenever stressful events such as this happened, he would transfer his anger at the situation to me. I would frequently get pushed and kicked.

He gradually progressed from just name calling, screaming and physical abuse to making threats of killing me, pointing his finger at my forehead and saying 'bang.'"

OPTIONS SEEM FEW

Why don't victims leave the situation?

The reasons are many—including the inability to actually leave the farm—as they may not have access to a vehicle or public transportation. A shelter or services could be miles away, with no advocates or access to legal aid. Even if a victim decides to pursue legal assistance, it may not be as easy as it seems.

"I know it seems like this is a black and white issue, but it's really not. There were lots of things to think about—I knew I could not run this farm without him here, and most of all I never wanted at any point to see the farm fail. Many thoughts raced through my mind:

Do I call the police? No. If he gets arrested, when he gets out, it will only be worse.

Do I tell people? No. That only means embarrassment and people knowing that I am not as strong as I seem to be.

When I threatened to divorce him and tell him he would have to sell out to get my name off loans, he would threaten to kill me and kill my family."

Most victims' services groups recommend having an "escape plan" in place, which includes the actions to get to a safe place and the items to take with them. Making a primary care provider aware of the home situation can be part of the plan.

"I must also add that, through it all, when I had doctor appointments, the doctor and I always discussed the issues, but I always told the doctor that I felt safe and always had an escape plan. The doctor recommended I go see a psychiatrist, which helped me through a lot of it and gave me the inner strength to actually leave.

I realized that, when it got to the point of me saying that the day he died would be the happiest day in my life, this was no place to be mentally or physically. I also went to the county resources for domestic abuse, but all it seemed they wanted to do was rush me in front of a judge to get a restraining order, which was not the route I wanted to take. I was also told that I should go to the police from the threats of death he would constantly make, but once again I knew I could not run the farm, and I knew the consequences would be far worse."

Phone hotlines, internet sites and local community members can be a lifeline to an abuse victim. However, limited phone coverage, the threat of the abuser finding the sites viewed or neighbors who "don't want to get involved" can all be barriers to finding help.

"Even though resources are out there, it's not as simple as just utilizing them, as every situation is different, the fears are different and at different intensities, the degree of abuse is different, the inner strength of the victim is different, the family support is different, the family dynamics are different, so

sometimes it's just not that simple as seeking out resources."

CRISIS IN GAZA

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, the crisis in Gaza is extremely distressing, particularly to those who had hope for Secretary of State Kerry's years of shuttle diplomacy between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

After seeing several similar attempts fail in the past, we know that for such diplomacy to succeed over the long term it will require the participation not only of representatives of the Israeli and Palestinian parties to the conflict but also the active support of Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, and the other Arab states.

Prime Minister Netanyahu and President Abbas are not able to reach an agreement to end the conflict themselves. Also, any agreement that lacks the support of Hamas or that cannot withstand the active opposition of Hamas will almost certainly fail.

According to the Government of Israel, at least 2,600 Hamas rockets and mortars have been fired indiscriminately toward Israel, forcing thousands of Israelis into basements and bomb shelters. Fortunately, most have landed harmlessly, and the U.S.-supplied Iron Dome missile defense system has intercepted many others.

The latest report of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs paints a chilling picture of death and destruction in Gaza.

Hamas has placed rocket launchers, ammunition, and tunnels in the midst of densely populated residential areas, even in mosques and U.N. facilities, and they are being targeted by Israeli bombs, missiles, and tank shells. Of course, civilians are literally trapped in the crossfire. As of today, at least 1,118 Palestinians have been killed, 6,233 injured, and 240,000 displaced from their homes, many of which have been damaged or destroyed. The overwhelming majority of the victims have been civilians.

It is clear that Hamas's leaders, who specialize in terrorist tactics, care far more about their fighters than the safety of Gaza's civilian population. Yet even safe havens, such as clearly marked United Nations schools and hospitals, have been hit by Israeli bombs or missiles, and at least one may have been hit by a Hamas rocket. Many people, including children, seeking shelter have been killed and injured as a result.

During this same period, 56 Israeli soldiers have been killed, 400 have been wounded, and 3 Israeli civilians have died.

I sympathize with the argument that Israel had little choice but to respond forcefully to Hamas's rocket attacks. It is hard to imagine any government faced with a similar threat to its citizens not responding.

I also support, as we all do, the Israeli Government's goal of eliminating Hamas's heavy weapons and destroying the dozens of tunnels that are used to smuggle them into Gaza and to enable Hamas fighters to sneak into Israel to kill Israelis.

But this is not the first time Israel has sought to achieve these goals only to fall short, at great human cost. Operation Cast Lead in 2008 resulted in 1,400 Palestinian deaths and the deaths of 3 Israeli civilians and 6 Israeli soldiers. Then in 2012 there was Operation Pillar of Defense. Each time, despite the destruction of Hamas's weapons, launchers, and command posts, Hamas remained in control of Gaza.

After each of these operations, Hamas rearmed and is as determined today as it was 2 years ago. It does not appear that either goal, even if justified and laudable, can be achieved for the long term—if at all—without inflicting unacceptable civilian casualties.

Israeli authorities stress that its army tries its best to avoid civilian casualties. They know the impact each innocent death has on world opinion and on the Palestinian people. Thousands of Palestinians in the West Bank, many of whom despise Hamas, have joined in demonstrations against Israel because of the loss of civilian lives in Gaza.

But what is often ignored in the impassioned debate over this issue, including by those who rightly point out that the Israeli military at times provides prior warning to civilians of an imminent attack, is that Gaza is not like anywhere else. Its residents cannot flee to safety in a neighboring country, as millions of Syrians have done. They cannot even escape by boat. Shelters in Gaza that should be safe are not safe. The people of Gaza are, for all practical purposes, defenseless, trapped, and unable to avoid the violence.

Hamas has insisted that it will not cease its attacks until Israel ends its export, import, and border restrictions on Gaza, which the people of Gaza, who lack safe water, sanitation, reliable electricity, and other basic necessities, say have made their daily lives nearly impossible. With each passing day, condemnation of the violence has intensified. Yet the death toll has continued to rise.

I commend Secretary Kerry for his efforts to broker a humanitarian ceasefire. There never has been a military solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and there is not one today. He deserves our strong support.

If the ceasefire announced today holds and if the United States continues to serve as the principle diplomatic intermediary, there needs to be some new thinking regarding our negotiating strategy. We cannot afford another dozen years with nothing to show for it, with the chasm between Israelis and Palestinians even deeper, with radical extremists further emboldened,

and yet another calamity like the one we are witnessing today.

It is difficult to see how that will be prevented if Hamas continues to reject Israel's right to exist and refuses to renounce terrorism, which is fundamental to any solution that brings lasting peace and security to both Israelis and Palestinians, nor is it likely to be prevented absent a decision by Israel to substantially ease its economic restrictions on Gaza. That may be the only way to eliminate Hamas's excuse for its rocket attacks, to bring desperately needed economic development to Gaza, and to create the necessary conditions for the disarming of Hamas.

With each passing day, the grave consequences for the people of Gaza and Israel, for stability in the region, and for the security of the United States have become more apparent. The White House should use every ounce of its influence to help bring this tragic chapter of history finally to an end.

CYPRUS

Mr. REID. Madam President, I rise today in recognition of the 40th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in July 1974, which resulted in the division of Cyprus.

In 1974, a Turkish military invasion divided Cyprus into two de facto regions, forcing tens of thousands of Cypriots to flee their homes. Today, Turkish troops continue to occupy northern Cyprus and, after four decades, the country remains divided.

This month, the United States remembers those who were forced to flee their homes and lost their property, and we acknowledge the economic, political, and humanitarian impacts of this division. I stand to reaffirm our commitment and support for a comprehensive agreement to achieve reunification.

I am proud of the strong relationship between the United States and the Republic of Cyprus, and of our mutual commitment to democracy, counterterrorism, and economic development. I look forward to the day when this important partnership is made even stronger by a unified Cyprus.

I am encouraged by the February 2014 announcement that Cypriot President Nicos Anastasiades and Turkish Cypriot leader Dervis Eroglu would resume long-stalled reunification talks. I am hopeful that these meetings will lay the groundwork for peaceful negotiations that will result in a fair and lasting solution.

RECOGNIZING GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of the George Washington University Native American Political Leadership Program and the INSPIRE Pre-College Program.

The Native American Political Leadership Program, NAPLP, provides Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian college students the opportunity to spend a semester living, working, and studying in Washington, DC. The promising young leaders who participate in this invaluable program gain rich academic, professional, and life experiences in part through congressional internships on Capitol Hill, including the Senate. Through one-of-a-kind programs, such as NAPLP, Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian students learn about American Government and the public policy process with an emphasis on Federal Indian policy, which is important to protecting tribal sovereignty.

This year, the George Washington University NAPLP hosted their first INSPIRE Pre-College summer session, which offered a similar educational opportunity to Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian junior and senior high school students. Exemplary high school students traveled to Washington, DC, to participate in the program's intensive 3-week curriculum that motivates Native teens to become more active in the political process and teaches Native youth about the Federal trust relationship between Indian tribes and the Federal Government. I am pleased that NAPLP organizers were able to offer the first-ever INSPIRE Pre-College program for Native high school students this summer.

Hailee Brown of the Navajo Nation; Robert Charles of the Native Village of Koyuk; Lisa Chavez of the Ak-Chin Indian Community; Delilah Coleman of the Navajo Nation; Lacayah Engebretson, Tlingit and Athabaskan; Ethan Dan, Yupik; Jessica Petty of the Smith River Rancheria of the Tolowa Indian Tribe; Devin Jensen of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians; Warren Mountain of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians; Kara Roanhorse of the Navajo Nation; Christie Wildcat of the Northern Arapaho Tribe were among the first high school students to participate in the INSPIRE Pre-College Summer Program.

During my time in Congress, I have worked hard to ensure that the Senate staff and workforce better reflect the diversity of our great Nation. I am proud that the Senate Democratic Diversity Initiative maintains a strong partnership with the NAPLP, and I hope that the experiences gained while participating in these important programs will continue to provide these outstanding students with profound knowledge, academic success, and a pathway to careers in government both on and off of Capitol Hill. I commend the hard work and dedication of the NAPLP and the INSPIRE Program organizers as well as the many young scholars. I look forward to welcoming more Native leaders to the INSPIRE Pre-College program and the NAPLP program in the future.

REMEMBERING DAVID GORDON HARMON

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, today I rise to report some sad news to my Senate colleagues. David Gordon Harmon—a Kentuckian and U.S. Air Force veteran—passed away last week at the age of 78.

David was born on April 28, 1936, to William Thomas and Sarah Boyd Harmon in Dunbar, KY. When he was only 17, he left school to serve his country in the Air Force. After completing basic training, David served on Active Duty for 4 years, which included 18 months in the Philippine Islands and service in the Korean war.

Following his service in the Air Force, David returned home to take over the family business, Harmon Construction, from his father, which he ran until he passed down the responsibility to his three sons in 1989.

Outside of his business, David was an active member of the Manchester Christian Church, served as commander of the DAV Chapter 137 in Manchester, and played a leading role in the construction of the Clay County Veterans Memorial. He is a Kentucky Colonel, and was named Clay County's Man of the Year in 2013.

David is survived by his three sons, as well as his daughter and his loving wife Elsie Collins Harmon whom he married in 1958.

David served his country with honor, and was a devoted member of his family, church, and community. He will be missed by all who knew and loved him.

I ask that my Senate colleagues join me in paying tribute to the life of David Gordon Harmon.

Rominger Funeral Home recently published an obituary for Mr. Harmon. I ask unanimous consent that the obituary be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

[From romingerfuneralhome.com, July 25, 2014]

MR. DAVID GORDON HARMON

Mr. David Gordon Harmon, age 78, went home to be with the Lord on Wednesday, July 23, 2014, at the Manchester Memorial Hospital. He was born on Tuesday, April 28, 1936, in Dunmore, Kentucky, to the union of William Thomas and Sarah Boyd Harmon. He was owner of Harmon Construction, a member of the Manchester Christian Church, a member of Oneida Masonic Lodge #736, a Veteran of the United States Air Force where he served in the Korean War, and was a member of the local DAV chapter for over 25 years where he served as commander for over 18 years. He was also selected as Clay County's Man of the Year in 2013.

He leaves to mourn his passing his wife: Elsie Collins Harmon, whom he united with in marriage on Saturday, July 12, 1958. To this union four children were born: Alice Pearl Harmon, Tommy Lynn Harmon and his wife Lillie Mae, Michael Harmon and his wife Margie, and Lester Harmon and his wife Sandy. He is survived by his grandchildren: Joshua Lyndon Jones, Naketa Harmon, David G. Harmon II, Rachyl Lynn Harmon, and his great-grandchild Haley Alexis Jones. Also surviving are his sisters: Bessie Whitehead and Bonnie Kathryn Bowling.

He is preceded in death by his parents: William Thomas and Sarah Harmon, and these brothers and sisters: William T. Harmon II, John Green Harmon, James Harmon, Tommy Joe Harmon, Ernestine Murphy, and Cleo Howard.

Funeral Services for Mr. David Gordon Harmon will be conducted on Saturday, July 26, 2014 at 1 p.m. at the Rominger Funeral Home Chapel. Rev. Brad Stevens and Judge Oscar Gayle House will be officiating. Burial will follow in the Manchester Memorial Gardens with full military honors.

Pallbearers will be: Terry Davidson, Jason Harris, Jimmy Jr. Smith, Rodney Wagers, Bill Ed White, Clayton Russell Howard, Lee Tyler Brown, and Justin Gay.

Visitation will be held on Friday evening starting at 6 p.m. at the Rominger Funeral Home Chapel. A Masonic service will begin at 8 p.m. on Friday evening.

TRIBUTE TO MIGUEL RIVAS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a proud member of the U.S. Marine Corps, Miguel Rivas. Rivas hails from Magoffin County, KY, and served his country with honor in two tours of duty in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Only 18 years old, and having just graduated from Magoffin County High School, Rivas joined the Marine Corps in 2004. He did so out of a sense of duty to the country as well as to obtain an education and employment.

In January of 2006, he was deployed to Camp Fallujah, Iraq with the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force. During this tour he worked on administrative support duties in addition to holding long, 16-hour shifts on tower duty.

Rivas was deployed on a second tour in November of 2012, this time in Kabul, Afghanistan, where he was a part of the "drive team" that is responsible for transporting civilians, military employees and high-ranking officials between bases.

Rivas served his country honorably in Iraq and Afghanistan. For his service, he is well deserving of our praise here in the Senate.

Therefore, I ask that my Senate colleagues join me in honoring Miguel Rivas.

The Salyersville Independent recently published an article detailing Rivas' service in Iraq and Afghanistan. I ask unanimous consent that the full article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Salyersville Independent, July 3, 2014]

RIVAS SERVES TWO TOURS TO THE MIDDLE EAST

(By Heather Oney)

Miguel A. Rivas, a graduate of Magoffin County High School, joined the United States Marine Corps in May 2004 at the age of 18, wanting to fight for America's freedom, as well as secure an education and employment. Rivas said he also joined because he wanted to travel, which the Marines have allowed him to do, serving in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as all over the U.S.

On the same day he enlisted, Rivas left for recruit training in Parris Island, South Carolina, and in July went to a school of infantry

in Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, for basic training.

"We dug man holes and stayed in them for 24 hours," Rivas remembers. "This was one of my favorite parts of being a Marine."

In September 2004 he was sent to Camp Johnson, North Carolina, for Personal Administration School to learn basic administration procedures of the Marines. Then in November the same year he went to the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group, in Camp Pendleton, California, where Rivas worked on a daily basis in administration.

Rivas was deployed to Camp Fallujah, Iraq, in January 2006 with the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force Headquarters Group. While there, he held administrative support duties, as well as tower duty, where they would stand for 16-hour shifts in the tower, watching to make sure no one entered the base from their positions. He worked at a gate on the base, scanning all the eyes of the Local Nationals that would enter the base to work.

"The living conditions were not so bad," Rivas said. "We had hard-standing buildings to sleep in at night and then we had trailers that had showers and bathrooms. We had a chow facility to eat so we didn't have to eat the MRE's unless we were out on patrols for a few days. So, overall, the living conditions were okay."

After returning from Iraq, he held multiple administrative and supervisory positions at Camp Pendleton, California, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Yuma, Arizona.

In November 2012, Rivas was deployed for his second tour, this time sent to Kabul, Afghanistan, with the United States Forces Afghanistan, working with the Navy and Air Force to make sure every servicemember received their awards before departing to the U.S.

Also in Afghanistan, Rivas was on the drive team, responsible for safely transporting civilian military employees, servicemembers and high-ranking officers around to different bases in Afghanistan.

Living in a five-story building that included everything inside, such as a gym, their rooms (with a restroom in each one), and Wi-Fi connections, Rivas said this was the best living conditions he had ever had.

Rivas is married to Elizabeth Chaves Rivas and they have four kids, Lizette Marie Arizmendi, Ruben Fernando Arizmendi, Antonio Miguel Rivas and Kaylani Aziana Rivas.

"I want everyone to know she is the reason that I had a long successful Marine Corps career," Rivas said. "My kids are my life and the greatest joy in the world is being a father."

TRIBUTE TO JAMES P. SIMONS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to U.S. Army veteran and former CPT James P. Simons, one of our Nation's and the Commonwealth of Kentucky's brave heroes from the Vietnam war.

From June 1966 to June 1967, Mr. Simons served as a lieutenant in Troop A, 1st Squadron, 9th Cavalry, 1st Cavalry Division, Airmobile, in South Vietnam. During the first 9½ months of his deployment, then-Lieutenant Simons flew unarmed OH-13 helicopters as a scout pilot, flying deep into enemy territory, above the jungle, to search for insurgents below. Lieutenant Simons would radio back enemy locations to his post, and American forces would move in.

Lieutenant Simons logged an incredible 1,430 flight hours during the first 9½ months of his deployment. He often flew four and five missions per day, landing every few hours to refuel and returning to the air a short time later. Ten- and 12-hour days spent flying in enemy territory were not uncommon. During a period in which scout pilots were scarce, Lieutenant Simons remarkably flew missions on 27 consecutive days.

Captain Simons has received numerous medals for his heroism and service during the Vietnam war. They include: the Vietnam Campaign Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, and two Air Medals—a rarity—which were needed to appropriately represent the 625 combat missions Lieutenant Simons flew in Vietnam. In addition to these medals, former Captain Simons has received three Purple Hearts, the Bronze Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Distinguished Service Cross.

Mr. Simons received Purple Hearts for each of the combat wounds he sustained; he was injured twice when the helicopters he was piloting were shot down by enemy fire. The third injury occurred when the enemy launched a nighttime mortar attack and a mortar exploded in Lieutenant Simons' tent. Following the attack, Lieutenant Simons was transported to a field hospital where he had 26 pieces of shrapnel removed. After sustaining his third combat injury, Lieutenant Simons was no longer permitted to fly due to the number of times he had been wounded. He spent the remaining 10 weeks of his tour in Vietnam serving our military and our country in other capacities.

Mr. Simons received the prestigious Distinguished Flying Cross due to his valiant action on November 24, 1966, during a search-and-destroy mission near Bong Son, Vietnam. Lieutenant Simons was flying ahead of U.S. ground forces to locate areas concentrated with enemies when he took on machine gun fire. In the face of this attack, Lieutenant Simons conducted reconnaissance of the area to assist with the ground mission. As he took on heavy enemy fire his helicopter eventually was shot down. Lieutenant Simons fortunately was not wounded, and he bravely assisted an injured crewmember in seeking cover before the two were evacuated.

Less than 1 month later, on December 17, 1966, Lieutenant Simons carried out acts of bravery for which he ultimately was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the military's second-highest decoration for a member of the U.S. Army. He received this award for his "extraordinary heroism" during yet another ground search-and-destroy mission near Bong Son, Vietnam.

Lieutenant Simons was leading a helicopter scout group screening ahead for U.S. forces on the ground. During heavy exchanges of ground fire, Lieutenant Simons flew low and in harm's way to mark enemy positions with

smoke grenades. As the battle continued, Lieutenant Simons saw that U.S. troops below him had become stranded. In response, he dropped grenades on enemy bunkers and continued to fly low to attract enemy fire so his fellow American servicemembers could be rescued. Lieutenant Simons took a number of actions at tremendous personal risk, and his heroism and selflessness ultimately saved the lives of three of his fellow comrades.

Former Captain Simons' courageous military service on behalf of the United States during the Vietnam war deserves the recognition of this body. Thus, I ask that my Senate colleagues join me in honoring Mr. James P. Simons today.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY OLKEWICZ

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, today, I want to talk about the worst kept secret in the Senate. Nancy Olkewicz is really great at her job. I have depended on her many times as have many others in this Chamber. She has had many roles in the Senate, and she has been spectacular with all of them. She has served under chairmen like the late Senator Robert C. Byrd, Senator HARRY REID, and me. Over the years, she has been given many challenging assignments, and she has never failed to deliver. It is with great pride and some sadness that Nancy has announced her plans to leave the Senate Sergeant at Arms and retire from the Senate this summer. We celebrate her 36 years with us. She will be very much missed.

Many people in Washington see their professions as just jobs. For Nancy, her work has meant much more than that. The agencies she helped fund and the people she has worked with are her second family. She has been working in the Senate since she was 19 and an aide to Senator Paul Sarbanes. Nancy practically grew up in the Senate. Her countless friends and the respect she has earned from both sides of the aisle are a testament to her accomplishments and her demeanor.

If you want to see a monument to Nancy's work here, look no further than the Senate rain garden. This innovation has been capturing and filtering runoff from parking lots to reduce storm water flooding and keep pollutants from entering local streams and rivers for 10 years now. This remarkable project could not have happened without Nancy's work for the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee. Thanks to her tenacity and pleasant—but stern—oversight, the Senate rain garden was completed on time and under budget. Today, the Senate rain garden stands as a constant reminder of sustainability and stewardship every day for the visitors and staffers on Capitol Hill.

I could go on much longer talking about Nancy. She is accomplished, humble, and kind. Many of us in the

Senate, from the men and women responsible for maintaining these hallowed halls to the most senior Senators, have been on the receiving end of her bright smile and cheerful greetings. Three million annual visitors and thousands of staffers are unknowing beneficiaries of years of work she contributed quietly behind the scenes, playing a pivotal role in the construction of Capitol Visitor Center.

So what is Nancy going to do now? She is excited about joining the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, where she will contribute her considerable skills to conservation efforts across the country.

While I wish her continued success in her new job, I have a suspicion her future also will involve a certain baseball team not too far from here, the Washington Nationals. Nancy is a fourth generation Washingtonian, and she is all in for the Nats. I hope Bryce Harper and Jayson Werth understand that they will have to up their game. Because Nancy will be there, coaching them from the stands.

It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Nancy for her long career in the Senate and celebrating the many contributions she has made here. Her extraordinary work will be remembered by many. Thank you, Nancy Olkewicz.

UKRAINE

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, the world was united in horror at the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 over Ukraine. Subsequent events have only intensified that horror, as we have learned the airliner and its nearly 300 passengers and crew were shot out of the sky by a sophisticated missile and radar system, a system operated from territory that rebels occupy in eastern Ukraine. We do not know if Russia played any direct role in downing the jetliner, but we do know that Russia supplied the equipment, and that it fomented the unlawful insurrection that led to this horrific event.

The world has been unified in its condemnation of this atrocity. There is strengthened support, both in the United States and among our allies, for stronger action to confront Russian aggression, restore stability in Ukraine, reassure our friends in the region, and allow the Ukrainian people a future they choose, rather than one dictated from Moscow. I commend President Obama's action this week to lead a coalition that has further strengthened sanctions against Russia and those who seek to destabilize Ukraine.

But we need to do more. We need to do more because so far, every time President Putin has had the opportunity to veer off his destructive course, he has chosen instead obfuscation, denial and further aggression. The United States has already provided some nonlethal military support to Ukraine. But I believe it is time for us and our allies to intensify that sup-

port, and to help Ukraine exercise sovereignty and maintain its territorial integrity while dissuading Russia from further intervening.

The Ukrainian military has achieved important successes in recent weeks against the rebels who would dismantle Ukraine, significantly shrinking rebel-controlled territory. Left on its own, it appears the Ukrainian government will be able to reassert control over eastern Ukraine. But this job has been more difficult because of the backing of Russia for the rebels, including its provision of heavy weapons. It will become all but impossible if Russia decided to cross the border with its own troops. We should take additional steps to help Ukraine reclaim sovereignty in eastern Ukraine and try to deter Russia from crossing the border.

As part of this effort we should provide Ukraine with defensive weapons—such as anti-tank weapons—that can help Ukraine reclaim its territory and deter Russian aggression, without being needlessly provocative to the Russians. These are defensive weapons, not provocative weapons.

There is a clear path out of this violence, violence whose impact we now tragically know is not limited to Ukraine's borders. Russia can end its backing for rebels whose fighting capabilities are wholly dependent on Russian support. Russia can join the world in calling on those rebels to participate in the Ukrainian's government's good-faith efforts to resolve political disputes by peaceful means. Russia can allow Ukraine to exercise sovereignty over territory it lawfully controls.

Russia can choose that path. But we may not know its choice until it is too late. We should provide the military assistance that can help Ukraine defend itself, reclaim its sovereign territory and hopefully deter further Russian intervention.

CLOSING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LOOPHOLES

Mr. LEVIN. Madam President, studies have estimated that over one in three American women will face some form of domestic abuse in their lifetime, and that when guns are present during incidents of domestic violence, the risk of homicide escalates over 500 percent.

As the statistics suggest, the combination of domestic violence and firearms can lead to horrific tragedies. Like in May 2014, when Lori Jackson of Oxford, CT filed for a restraining order against her abusive, estranged husband. The court granted her a temporary restraining order while she waited 2 weeks for a hearing to obtain a permanent restraining order. In the meantime, fearful of her husband, Ms. Jackson took her twin 18-month-olds and fled. But before Ms. Jackson could obtain a permanent order, her husband found her, stormed the house where she was staying, fatally shot her and wounded her mother.

This is a tragedy that could have been prevented. The Violence Against Women Act, which Congress first passed in 1994, included a common-sense provision to prevent people subject to a permanent restraining order from buying or possessing a gun. Since 1994, this provision has saved countless lives.

But there is a critical loophole in this law: while people subject to a permanent restraining order are prohibited from having a weapon, this safeguard does not apply to those subject to a temporary restraining order. This loophole left Ms. Jackson, who had obtained a temporary restraining order against her husband and was awaiting a permanent order, perilously vulnerable in the dangerous days immediately after she left her spouse.

It is long past time to close this loophole. That is why I am a cosponsor of the Lori Jackson Domestic Violence Survivor Protection Act of 2014. This bill would prevent individuals subject to temporary restraining orders—like Ms. Jackson's husband—from buying or possessing a gun for the duration of that temporary order. It also would expand the legal definition of 'intimate partner' to include individuals who are simply dating partners.

But closing the temporary restraining order loophole is just the first step. Sadly, a patchwork of inadequate State and local resources hampers the effectiveness of these lifesaving laws. In reality, just issuing a permanent restraining order that legally disqualifies a person from purchasing a firearm does not necessarily mean the person's name will be added to the National Instant Criminal Background Check, NICS system. Nor does it mean that law enforcement will be notified of the urgent need to remove firearms from that dangerous person's possession.

That is why I am also a cosponsor of the Domestic Violence Gun Homicide Prevention Act. This bill would establish new grants to assist States in carrying out policies that, among other things, encourage State and local courts to account for whether a domestic abuser possesses a gun that they may use against their victims and to order the recovery of those guns, when appropriate. The grants created by this bill would provide vital assistance to the law enforcement professionals we trust with the safety of our communities, and would go a long way toward better enforcement of the gun safety laws we already have on the books.

The decision to flee from an abusive partner or spouse is extraordinarily difficult and courageous. Congress should honor the people who have taken this step by passing common-sense legislation to protect those who may need to do it in the future. I urge my colleagues to move quickly to pass these urgently-needed measures.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I previously filed budgetary aggregates

and committee allocations for budget years 2014 and 2015 pursuant to section 116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. Today, I am adjusting those levels.

Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 establishes statutory limits on discretionary spending and allows for various adjustments to those limits, while sections 302 and 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act allow the Chairman of the Budget Committee to establish and make revisions to allocations, aggregates, and levels consistent with those adjustments. The Senate will be considering legislation that is eligible for adjustments under the Congressional Budget Act: S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014, which includes \$3.571 billion in budget authority and \$2.913 billion

in outlays that is designated as emergency funding pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Consequently, I am revising the budgetary aggregates for 2014 by a total of \$3.571 billion in budget authority and \$25 million in outlays. I am also revising the budgetary aggregates for 2015 by a total of \$2.888 billion in outlays. In addition, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Appropriations Committee for 2014 by \$3.346 billion in nonsecurity budget authority, \$225 million in security budget authority, and \$25 million in total outlays. I am revising the outlay allocations to the appropriations committee for 2015 by \$2.888 billion.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing the changes to

the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—

(Pursuant to section 116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013 and section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974)

\$s in millions	2014	2015
Current Spending Aggregates:*		
Budget Authority	2,842,558	3,015,208
Outlays	2,819,514	3,035,686
Adjustments:		
Budget Authority	3,571	0
Outlays	25	2,888
Revised Spending Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	2,846,129	3,015,208
Outlays	2,819,539	3,038,574

* 2014 current spending aggregates reflect previous adjustments made for the farm bill and unemployment insurance. 2015 current spending aggregates reflect previous adjustments made for disaster, overseas contingency operations, and terrorism risk insurance.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

In millions of dollars	Current Allocation/ limit	Adjustments *	Adjusted Allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2014:			
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority	605,882	225	606,107
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	504,843	3,346	508,189
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,201,186	25	1,201,211
Memorandum: Total Discretionary Budget Authority	1,110,725	3,571	1,114,296

* Pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

In millions of dollars	Current Allocation/ limit	Adjustments *	Adjusted Allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2015:			
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority	579,851	0	579,851
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority	508,872	0	508,872
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	1,191,903	2,888	1,194,791
Memorandum: Total Discretionary Budget Authority	1,088,723	0	1,088,723

* Pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

\$s in billions	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Overseas Contingency Operations	Total
S. 2648, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act 2014 *					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	3.571	0.000	3.571
Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.000	0.025
Total	0.000	0.000	3.571	0.000	3.571
Outlays **	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.000	0.025
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category					
Revised Security Category Budget Authority ***	0.000	0.000	0.225	0.000	0.225
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	3.346	0.000	3.346
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	0.000	0.000	0.025	0.000	0.025

* This table reflects the Congressional Budget Office estimate of S. 2648, the Emergency Appropriations Act, 2014 as introduced in the Senate on July 23, 2014.

** S. 2648 includes \$3.567 billion in total outlays from 2014–2020. Outlays total \$654 million from 2016–2020.

*** The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act includes \$225 million in function 050 (Defense) spending for Iron Dome.

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2015 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

\$s in billions	Program Integrity	Disaster Relief	Emergency	Overseas Contingency Operations	Total
S. 2648, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014 *					
Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays	0.000	0.000	2.888	0.000	2.888
Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays **	0.000	0.000	2.888	0.000	2.888
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category					
Revised Security Category Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays	0.000	0.000	2.888	0.000	2.888

* This table reflects the Congressional Budget Office estimate of S. 2648, the Emergency Appropriations Act, 2014 as introduced in the Senate on July 23, 2014.

** S. 2648 includes \$3.567 billion in total outlays from 2014–2020. Outlays total \$654 million from 2016–2020.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I previously filed budgetary aggregates and committee allocations for budget years 2014 and 2015 pursuant to section

116 of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2013. In addition, earlier today, I filed revisions to those levels for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropria-

tions Act, 2014. Those adjustments were made as a result of funding designated as emergency requirements in S. 2648 pursuant to section

251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Because the Senate did not pass S. 2648, I am now reversing the adjustments I filed earlier today.

Consequently, I am revising the budgetary aggregates for 2014 by a total of $-\$3.571$ billion in budget authority and $-\$25$ million in outlays. I am also revising the budgetary aggregates

for 2015 by a total of $-\$2.888$ billion in outlays. In addition, I am revising the budget authority and outlay allocations to the Appropriations Committee for 2014 by $-\$3.346$ billion in nonsecurity budget authority, $-\$225$ million in security budget authority and $-\$25$ million in total outlays. I am revising the outlay allocations to the

appropriations committee for 2015 by $-\$2.888$ billion.

I ask unanimous consent that the following tables detailing the changes to the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations and the budgetary aggregates be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGETARY AGGREGATES—PURSUANT TO SECTION 116 OF THE BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT OF 2013 AND SECTION 311 OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	\$s in millions	2014	2015
Current Spending Aggregates:*			
Budget Authority		2,846,129	3,015,208
Outlays		2,819,539	3,038,574
Adjustments:**			
Budget Authority		$-3,571$	0
Outlays		-25	$-2,888$
Revised Spending Aggregates:			
Budget Authority		2,842,558	3,015,208
Outlays		2,819,514	3,035,686

* 2014 current spending aggregates reflect previous adjustments made for the farm bill and unemployment insurance. 2015 current spending aggregates reflect previous adjustments made for disaster, overseas contingency operations, terrorism risk insurance, and the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act.

** This adjustment removes the amounts previously filed for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, because the bill did not pass the Senate.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2014 PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	In millions of dollars	Current allocation/limit	Adjustments*	Adjusted allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2014:**				
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority		606,107	-225	605,882
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		508,189	$-3,346$	504,843
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		1,201,211	-25	1,201,186
Memorandum: Total Discretionary Budget Authority		1,114,296	$-3,571$	1,110,725

* Pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

** This adjustment removes the amounts previously filed for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, because the bill did not pass the Senate.

REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAY ALLOCATIONS TO THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

	In millions of dollars	Current allocation/limit	Adjustments*	Adjusted limit allocation/limit
Fiscal Year 2015:**				
Revised Security Category Discretionary Budget Authority		579,851	0	579,851
Revised Nonsecurity Category Discretionary Budget Authority		508,872	0	508,872
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		1,194,791	$-2,888$	1,191,903
Memorandum: Total Discretionary Budget Authority		1,088,723	0	1,088,723

* Pursuant to section 314(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the allocation to the Committee on Appropriations will be adjusted following the reporting of bills, offering of amendments, or submission of conference reports that qualify for adjustments to the discretionary spending limits as outlined in section 251(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

** This adjustment removes the amount previously filed for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, because the bill did not pass the Senate.

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2014 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

	\$s in billions	Program integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
S. 2648, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014*						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	-3.571	0.000	-3.571
Outlays		0.000	0.000	-0.025	0.000	-0.025
Total						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	-3.571	0.000	-3.571
Outlays		0.000	0.000	-0.025	0.000	-0.025
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category						
Revised Security Category Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	-0.225	0.000	-0.225
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	-3.346	0.000	-3.346
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		0.000	0.000	-0.025	0.000	-0.025

* The table reflects the adjustment to remove the amounts previously filed for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, because the bill did not pass the Senate.

DETAIL ON ADJUSTMENTS TO FISCAL YEAR 2015 ALLOCATIONS TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 302 AND 314(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

	\$s in billions	Program integrity	Disaster relief	Emergency	Overseas contingency operations	Total
S. 2648, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2014*						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	-2.888	0.000	-2.888
Total						
Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outlays		0.000	0.000	-2.888	0.000	-2.888
Breakdown of Above Adjustments by Category						
Revised Security Category Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Revised Nonsecurity Category Budget Authority		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
General Purpose Discretionary Outlays		0.000	0.000	-2.888	0.000	-2.888

* The table reflects the adjustment to remove the amounts previously filed for S. 2648, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, because the bill did not pass the Senate.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF EVERETT ALVAREZ'S CAPTIVITY IN VIETNAM

Mr. MCCAIN. Madam President, today I honor a superb leader, intrepid warrior, and outstanding role model. Fifty years ago on August 4, then-LTJG Everett "Ev" Alvarez, was shot down in his A-4 Skyhawk during a bombing mission in the Gulf of Tonkin. Everett was the first U.S. pilot shot down over North Vietnam and served 8½ years—the second-longest tenure of any U.S. prisoner of war. Over the years, hundreds of other American prisoners joined him in Hoa Lo prison and similar detention centers around the country. Despite starvation and other significant health challenges, Everett had the physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual strength to endure the harshest conditions imaginable until his release on February 12, 1973.

Mr. Alvarez went on to complete a 20-year career in the Navy, retiring as a Commander in 1980. His service to our Nation, however, did not end there. Upon retirement, Everett earned a law degree and in 1981 was appointed by President Reagan to be the Deputy Director of the Peace Corps. Quickly proving his ability to lead outside of the military, a year later President Reagan nominated him in 1982 to be the Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, serving 6 years. Everett went on to serve on several boards, including the board of regents of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, is a lifetime member on the board of fellows of his alma mater, Santa Clara University, and earlier this year was asked by Secretary Hagel to be a member of the Vietnam War Commemoration Advisory Council.

His performance in and out of uniform has been widely recognized, to include the Silver Star, two Legions of Merit, two Bronze Stars, the Distinguished Flying Cross, as well as the Lone Sailor Award, an honor bestowed to sea service veterans for exceptional civilian leadership. Everett has made an indelible impact on his fellow prisoners, service members, and organizations he has been associated with over his lifetime. He is the co-author of two seminal works on the experience of living in captivity—"Chained Eagle" and "Code of Conduct."

Committing a lifetime of service to our Nation, Ev personifies the indomitable American spirit and is a shining example of strength through adversity. In an interview he once famously said, "Together we stepped into the dungeons and we faced the dragon, and we came out of it." On this occasion, I believe it is fitting to recognize Everett Alvarez's 50 years of distinguished service to our Nation.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE ANNIVERSARY

Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, today, July 31, 2014, marks the 225th

anniversary of the signing by President George Washington of legislation establishing the U.S. Customs Service, the oldest legacy agency of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, CBP, currently within the Department of Homeland Security. The U.S. Customs Service was created by the 5th Act of the 1st Congress.

The U.S. Customs Service placed controls on imports and exports and on shipping and trade, which were deemed essential by the founders of the Republic, and would have been impossible without implementation by an honest, resourceful, and efficient Customs Service. The original Customs collectors, the Customs houses, and today's CBP officers have stood for 225 years as the embodiment of Federal authority at our ports of entry.

After 225 years, the ever more complex demands of our economy and our society require CBP officers to remain alert and ready to perform on short notice a widening variety of tasks. Today's dedicated CBP personnel, and their predecessor Customs inspectors, have been the first line of defense against the entry into the United States of terrorists, terrorist weapons, illicit drugs and other contraband goods, while protecting the economic well-being of the Nation, and supporting American jobs, by facilitating legitimate trade and travel, and protecting this country's intellectual property rights.

ISRAEL

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I come to the floor today in support of the State of Israel, our closest and most critical ally in the Middle East. The escalating violence between Israel and Hamas is extremely disheartening. At this time of extreme instability and conflict in the region, the clear and unyielding support of the United States for Israel is more critical than ever. While we all hope for a peaceful ceasefire and a return to negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, we cannot ignore the current situation.

For weeks now, Israel has been responding to Hamas militants in Gaza whose clear mission is to exact a civilian death toll. It is an often-used tactic of Hamas, a designated foreign terrorist organization, to launch rockets into Israel at civilian targets. In doing so, they not only harm innocent Israelis but put Palestinian civilians in danger as well. Hamas's exposure of their own population to danger is made worse when they use civilians in Gaza as human shields. When Hamas used cement for the construction of tunnels to attack and kidnap civilians instead of using it for the construction of peaceful infrastructure projects, they literally chose the path of conflict over the path of peace. Israel has the undeniable right to defend itself against these threats to their civilians, and we must stand by our friend and help protect innocent lives in any way we can.

One thing we can do to continue to support Israel is to continue to support the Iron Dome missile defense system. The United States has provided financial support for this state-of-the-art defense system for years, and I, and many of my colleagues from both parties have been strong and continual supporters since its inception. The technology is extraordinarily effective at stopping rockets fired at civilian targets in Israel from Gaza; according to some estimates, it has intercepted about 90 percent of rockets which otherwise could have hit major population centers in Israel. Ultimately, the Iron Dome protects innocent lives, and I shudder to think of what this conflict's death toll in Israel might be without it. I am reassured that the Senate Appropriations Defense Subcommittee doubled the administration's funding request for the Iron Dome recently, and I commend my colleagues for this tangible show of support for Israel.

I, along with many of my colleagues, am deeply committed to the security of Israel, and I am saddened by the loss of civilian lives on both sides of the current conflict. Too much innocent blood has been shed already.

CHINESE DRYWALL

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I wish to join my colleague, Senator NELSON, in expressing frustration over the Chinese Government's failure to remedy the damages to homeowners, businesses, and contractors caused by Chinese drywall companies.

Beginning some 10 years ago, drywall manufactured by Chinese companies was imported to the United States. A significant amount of the imported Chinese drywall proved to be defective. In my State, this drywall was mostly used in homes and businesses that had suffered substantial damages from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. In total, there were thousands of cases in the gulf coast area.

The drywall emitted sulfur gases, which caused physical damage to the homes and significant health problems for the residents. The sulfur gas severely corroded metals found in plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning systems, and household appliances. Health issues included skin irritation, persistent cough, bloody noses, and asthma attacks. For many families who lived through these hurricanes, having to completely rebuild a home again was yet another obstacle to their recovery.

I have maintained that the Consumer Product Safety Commission should have served as the first line of defense in preventing this inferior product from entering the U.S. market. Nevertheless, manufacturers, no matter where they are located, have a responsibility to consumers harmed by defective products.

The homeowners sought relief in court, and most of the cases were consolidated in the Eastern District of

Louisiana, where the court identified two companies as the primary perpetrators; Knauf Entities and Taishan Entities. Knauf Entities participated in litigation and paid damages. Unfortunately, Taishan Entities has refused to appear to defend lawsuits in U.S. courts and will not negotiate with those harmed by the defective sheet-rock.

The Honorable Judge Eldon Fallon of the Eastern District of Louisiana issued an order holding Taishan in both civil and criminal contempt on July 17, 2014. The order also enjoined Taishan and its affiliates from conducting business in the United States until it participates in the judicial process. Although this is a win for Taishan's victims, they deserve and require tangible compensation for their losses.

The Chinese Government has shown no willingness to hold this company accountable. Meanwhile, thousands of families are still waiting for justice. We cannot allow Taishan Entities to hide from the United States judicial process and further injure those who have suffered.

I urge this body to call on Taishan Entities to do the right thing and respect international law. Additionally, we should continue to pressure the Chinese Government to hold companies within its borders accountable for their actions.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLANS

Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I wish to reiterate my longstanding support for employee stock ownership plans or ESOPs. During my time in the Senate, I have been dedicated to building on the lasting contributions of my Louisiana predecessors, including Senator Russell B. Long, who, as Chair of the Senate Finance Committee, championed tax provisions to encourage corporations to adopt ESOPs. Senator Long advocated for employee stock ownership as an "issue that cuts across party lines in an attempt to bring out the best in our free enterprise system." He believed that "it is only fair and right that those who work to make this economy succeed should have an opportunity to share in that success . . . [i]t is a matter of simple common sense and basic equity." I couldn't agree more.

Designed to expand employee ownership of firms through stock distribution to employees, over time, ESOPs have a proven track record of encouraging capital expansion and economic equality for American workers. The National Center for Employee Ownership estimates that 11 million people are employed by the roughly 12,000 companies that have adopted ESOP and ESOP-like plans and estimates that ESOP participants have about 2.5 times the retirement assets of individuals who do not participate.

Last year, as chair of the Senate Committee on Small Business and En-

trepreneurship, I convened a roundtable to provide small business owners, policy experts and other stakeholders an opportunity to express their views and to solicit their ideas on making tax reform work for small businesses. Participants argued in favor of a Tax Code that rewards employer and employee ownership as a means of providing continuity of business ownership and opportunities for employees of businesses to build wealth. Specifically, participants favored retaining the current Tax Code's ESOP provisions, noting that during the most recent economic downturn, ESOPs, which are predominately small businesses, were able to retain more employees as they weathered the crisis than conventionally owned companies.

Companies in Louisiana have embraced ESOPs and as a result have seen both businesses and their employees realize the benefits. One prime example is Acadian Ambulance, a Lafayette, Louisiana-based company, and the Nation's largest private, employee-owned ambulance service. Acadian Ambulance became a 30 percent-employee-owned company in 1993 and subsequently became a majority employee-owned company in 1998. Today, Acadian Ambulance is a thriving business whose employee owners have retirement security because of Acadian Ambulance's employee stock ownership plan. Its ESOP Committee has been recognized as one of the best in the Nation, having won 25 regional and national awards since 2001. Acadian Ambulance has grown to over 200 ambulances, a \$180 million budget, and 2,000 employees who have retirement security.

Earlier this year, the New York Times published an article describing the research of three labor economists who have focused their work on promoting ESOPs as a "new perspective on how to resolve the disparities in wealth and income." I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the New York Times article, dated February 11, 2014, and titled, "Whatever Happened to 'Every Man a King'?" These experts, Dr. Joseph Blasi and Dr. Richard Kruse of Rutgers University, and Dr. Douglas Freeman of Harvard University, argue in their book, "The Citizen's Share", that policies promoting employee ownership date back to the era of the Founding Fathers and have garnered support from politicians and stakeholders across the political spectrum—from Ronald Reagan to Senator BERNIE SANDERS.

Quite simply, policies that promote ESOPs are policies that merit this Chamber's bipartisan support and I will continue the work of my Louisiana predecessors to ensure retirement security for working Americans.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 11, 2014]

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO "EVERY MAN A KING"?

(By Thomas B. Edsall)

A passionate group of labor economists has taken up a cause championed 40 years ago by Senator Russell Long of Louisiana: to turn every worker into a capitalist. Long, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee from 1966 to 1981, inherited a populist commitment from his father, Huey Long, the Louisiana governor who famously campaigned on the slogan "Every Man a King."

In 1973, Long became intrigued by the idea of granting corporations generous tax incentives to distribute stock to employees through Employee Stock Ownership Plans, or ESOPs. Long's question was, could ESOPs "make haves out of the have-nots without taking it away from the haves?" Working on assurances that this was indeed the case, Long said, "That's the kind of populism I can buy."

Beginning in 1974, Long won enactment of a series of bills establishing tax incentives favorable to corporations that transferred company stock into ESOPs. In 2012, the National Center for Employee Ownership estimated that the number of ESOPs had grown to 12,000, covering 11 million workers with \$858 billion in assets. Companies employing at least 10,000 workers with ESOPs include Publix Supermarkets; WAWA; WinCo Foods; and the employee-owned private equity firm, Alliance Holdings.

After Long retired in 1987, however, some of the tax breaks he sponsored were eliminated or weakened as Democratic and Republican administrations sought new federal revenues to reduce the deficit.

Robert Hockett, a law professor at Cornell, wrote in 2006 that ESOPs had expanded employee ownership of firms, but that "there is indeed a gap to be filled—that firm ownership remains nowhere near as widespread as home and human capital ownership."

Now three prominent labor policy experts have taken up Long's cause. They are convinced that a major expansion of employee ownership is the most effective tool available to remediate inequality. The three experts—Richard B. Freeman of the economics department at Harvard, and Douglas L. Kruse and Joseph R. Blasi, both professors at the School of Management and Labor Relations at Rutgers—have been promoting worker capitalism in numerous papers and books. Together they edited "Shared Capitalism at Work: Employee Ownership, Profit and Gain Sharing and Broad-Based Stock Options" and last year they released "The Citizen's Share: Putting Ownership Back into Democracy."

In "The Citizen's Share," Blasi, Freeman and Kruse make a broad, ideologically cross-cutting case on behalf of profit sharing and employee ownership: "It offers a new way to address the concentration of both economic and political power that many citizens believe is distorting the country. It offers a new perspective on how to fight the links between the Washington politicians, K Street lobbyists, big corporations, and political donors that fuel many Tea Party members' opposition to government. It offers a new perspective on how to resolve the huge disparities in wealth and income."

They make the following specific arguments.

First, they contend that policies promoting employee ownership have strong public support and that these policies reflect the convictions of the founders, including Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Politicians on both sides of the partisan divide support ESOP proposals.

Senators from the left, including Democrats Ben Cardin of Maryland, Amy Klobuchar of Minnesota, Mary L. Landrieu of

Louisiana and Debbie Stabenow of Michigan, and senators from the right, including Republicans Roy Blunt of Missouri, Pat Roberts of Kansas and John Thune of South Dakota, are, for example, co-sponsors of the Promotion and Expansion of Private Employee Ownership Act of 2013.

As far back as 1974, Ronald Reagan, then governor of California, strongly endorsed the concept, telling Young Americans for Freedom that “capitalism can work to make everybody a ‘have.’” In an analysis reminiscent of Russell Long’s, Reagan said:

“Income, you know, results from only two things. It can result from capital or it can result from labor. If the worker begins getting his income from both sources at once, he has a real stake in increasing production and increasing output. One such plan is based on financing future expansion in such a way as to create stock ownership for employees. It does not reduce the holdings of the present owners, nor does it require the employees to divert their own savings into stock purchases.”

Second, Blasi, Freeman and Kruse point out that there are already extensive mechanisms in place for employee ownership, not only formal ESOPs but also a variety of profit-sharing plans. Because of this, they argue, major innovations are unlikely to be needed; improvements in existing laws and practices should suffice.

The authors cite responses to a question on employee ownership asked in a 2006 General Social Survey. The survey found that 47 percent of private-sector, full-time wage and salary workers now have access to some form of sharing in the firm where they work—cash profit sharing, cash gain sharing, employee stock ownership, employee stock options or ESOPs.

Third, and most important, is the authors’ claim that it is economically advantageous to give employees an ownership stake in the firm for which they work. Blasi, Freeman and Kruse provide evidence that employees with some form of worker ownership accumulate more savings than employees in non-participating firms and that firms with some form of capital sharing perform better in the competitive marketplace than those that do not.

They write that “workers with profit sharing or employee stock ownership are higher paid and have more benefits than other workers. This means that the substantial profit sharing and gain sharing and ownership stakes for the typical worker in these plans tend to come on top of, not in place of, fair fixed wages and benefits.”

In addition, the authors cite studies showing sharp increases in productivity, higher employee morale, lessened turnover and fewer bankruptcies in corporations that adopt ESOPs.

These findings raise a series of questions.

If the various forms of worker capitalism or profit sharing produce such benefits, why hasn’t the free market itself forced every company to adopt similar plans?

Asked about worker ownership, Robert Frank, an economist at Cornell and a specialist on issues concerning inequality, wrote in an email that he is “skeptical,” and cites his analysis of employee ownership in his book, “The Darwinian Economy,” in which he argues that if a worker-owned firm has all the advantages its proponents claim:

“It would enjoy a prodigious competitive advantage. Since wages account for about 70 percent of a typical firm’s total cost, increasing productivity by 15 percent would reduce total cost by more than 10 percent. The firm could cut its prices by almost that amount and still remain profitable, which would enable it to peel off most of its rivals’ customers.”

Frank pointed out that “any firm that enjoyed these advantages should sweep the market like a prairie fire, reaping enormous profits in the process.”

Freeman addressed this question in a series of email exchanges with me. He began by noting that there is management opposition to profit sharing with rank and file employees “because the people who control the firm may have to take lower profits—if I am in charge of the firm and sharing profits with you raises productivity, but it means that I take less in profits, I will not favor going to a more shared system.”

In addition, Freeman argued, “magnitudes are important.” The gains from employee share programs are modest, a “productivity edge of about 2 percent or so on average,” which may be trumped by other marketplace factors, including “some small monopoly advantage” held by competitors.

Freeman emphasized that many liberal-left economists and policy makers are locked into the view that labor and capital are intractably adversarial. Consequently they “favor a European style big government/strong union solution to inequality” rather than solutions of a more cooperative nature such as ESOPs.

Blasi, in a more detailed response, emailed that “both Democrats and Republicans until recently really believed that inflation-adjusted wage income growth or lowering taxes alone could maintain and grow the middle class.” In fact, Blasi argues, changing economic conditions dictate that “the sustaining of a middle class and mobility requires a capital ownership and a capital income policy.”

In addition, Blasi writes, the “economic share policy tradition in American history has been sidelined by scholars in the modern and post-modern era. Until now, if you argued for ESOPs you were using ‘small ball’ ideas.”

Liberal opposition to ESOPs is based in part on the view that the program amounts to a collection of tax subsidies for corporations and the wealthy. The tax breaks for ESOPs originally included a tax credit for company contributions; a deferral of taxes on shareholders who sell stock to an ESOP; deductibility of corporate dividends on ESOP-held shares; the exclusion from tax liability of 50 percent of the interest income from loans to an ESOP; and a 50 percent estate tax exclusion on the gain from the sale of shares to an ESOP.

Blasi, Freeman and Kruse acknowledge that some critics see ESOPs as pioneering “a form of special-interest tax incentives from the Treasury.” Their counterargument: “We see the ESOP as the continuation of the Founders’ desire to reduce inequality and preserve democratic practices by extending property ownership to more Americans.”

The Blasi-Freeman-Kruse proposal has the crucial political advantage of appealing to some on the political right because it would, in fact, make employee share programs more attractive by boosting tax subsidies—a form of cutting taxes.

Most significantly, the Blasi-Freeman-Kruse proposal stands apart from alternate policy initiatives designed to address growing inequality because it directly addresses the concentration of wealth and political power at the top.

For that reason alone, the idea of expanding employee ownership deserves serious consideration. The proposal does not resolve the question of how to give workers a sufficiently large share of capital to materially impact their economic status. Still, there are not that many viable options available to those who are committed to improving the disadvantaged position of labor versus capital. Politicians and policy makers can-

not afford to disregard a proposal with demonstrable potential.

DOWN EAST MAGAZINE 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to recognize the 60th anniversary of Down East: The Magazine of Maine. From the inaugural August, 1954, edition of 5,000 copies assembled around a kitchen table in Camden, ME, Down East has grown to become one of America’s most successful regional publications with a circulation that exceeds 90,000 and a devoted readership of people around the country who love the beauty and culture of the State of Maine.

Down East was founded by Duane Doolittle, a native Mainer who left a secure teaching position at Syracuse University at the age of 42 to return home in pursuit of his dream to publish a magazine dedicated to, as he wrote in his first message to readers, “honestly reflecting the beauty, the spirit, the unique and special qualities that make this corner of the world like no other place under the sun.” For six decades, that statement of purpose has been fulfilled by talented photographers and engaging writers, today under the leadership of publisher Bob Fernald.

The name of the magazine was taken from the historic practice of sailing downwind to head east along the coast of Maine, and Down East continues to celebrate the heritage of Maine. At the same time, the magazine has expanded its scope to cover with expertise and insight contemporary trends in the arts, food, fashion, business, and politics. In addition to its award-winning print publication, Down East has a strong digital presence with a global readership of more than 900,000 and a popular interactive kiosk at the Portland Jetport that offers the best in Maine-made products.

Down East goes beyond recording life in Maine to enhancing it. From charities and land conservation to the arts and festivals, the company is a generous supporter of efforts that strengthen our communities.

Capturing the essence of Maine in print is no easy task. Duane Doolittle put it this way: “To attempt to crack the mystery of what those things are that make a Downeaster different from a Texan or a Hoosier would be as unavailing as pondering the imponderables. All we can honestly say is that we are tuned to this particular parcel of earth and we like its music.”

That mystery may never be cracked, but for 60 years Down East: The Magazine of Maine has made the attempt entertaining and enlightening. I congratulate the leadership and staff of Down East on this milestone anniversary and wish them continued success for years to come.

RECOGNIZING MARY “MICKEY” THOMAN

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, I appreciate having this opportunity to share

with the Senate some of the accomplishments and achievements of one of my constituents, Mary “Mickey” Thoman. Mickey will soon—and most deservedly—be inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. It will be another honor for her, a recognition that is fully and richly deserved.

Mickey is well known for her knowledge, experience, and dedication to the agriculture industry of Wyoming, a sector of our economy that is so important it is listed on our State seal. No one knows how much we depend on our farmers and ranchers more than Mickey, and that is why she has been such a strong and effective force in the agriculture community of Wyoming for so many years.

The record shows that Mickey has been tending to her family’s ranching business and keeping everything running as it should for quite some time. In fact, her ranch can now boast of its status as a fifth-generation family ranch. I have no doubt she draws her strength and her energy from the work she does and her heartfelt connection to her ranch and her family. At the wise, experienced, and youthful age of 84, Mickey continues to prove the wisdom of the old adage that the best way to lead is by example.

Mickey’s is a truly remarkable story. It begins with her marriage to her late husband Bill and their decision to begin ranching together in the Green River Valley after they were married in 1948. It is now more than six decades later. Through the years Mickey has seen some tough times and faced some difficult challenges, but she has always been able to handle each obstacle that tried to block her way because of her great love of her life as a rancher.

Mickey is well known throughout the ranching community because of her ties to the industry and to those who farm and ranch for a living. That is why, in an effort to help the next generation of farmers and ranchers, she served as a 4-H leader for many years and helped to found the Green River Valley CattleWomen and Sweetwater County Cowbells. Today, her ranch raises Hereford cattle, Rambouillet sheep, and thoroughbred quarter horses.

Over the years Mickey has passed on her love of ranching and her commitment to the Wyoming values that made her such a success to her children, her grandchildren, and her great-grandchildren. As they continue to put the lessons Mickey has taught them into practice they will always remember that Mickey was the one who taught them how to do so many things on the ranch.

When Mickey is inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame she will be in good company. She will be among those who pursued their commitment to serving their community by working to support the growth and strength of our agriculture industry and our state economy. Mickey will fit right in because she has been an out-

standing leader in that regard, serving with agriculture organizations and groups on both the State and the national level. They were fortunate she was willing to serve and to bring her knowledge of the industry to their work so that she might help them to make a difference. Over the years the contribution she made of her time and her talents helped to advance the interests of the agriculture community as she served with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, the Guardians of the Grasslands, the Wyoming Farm Bureau, the American Quarter Horse Association, the National Cattlemen’s Beef Association, the American Sheep Industry Association, Wyoming CattleWomen, and the Wyoming Woolgrowers Association. Clearly, Mickey has never been one to sit idle when there was work to be done.

Mickey’s upcoming induction into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame won’t be the first time she has been honored for her commitment to ranching, farming, and our Wyoming way of life. She has also been recognized with the Green River Valley Ranch Woman of the Year award in 2012, the Farm Family Today Award from the Sweetwater County Fair in 2013, a Partnership Appreciation Award from the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative in 2012, and, with her husband Bill, the Sweetwater County Ranch of Couple of the Year Award in 1988 and the Upper Green River Valley Cattlemen’s Lifetime Honorary Member Award in 1997.

Mickey Thoman has shown she has what it takes to not only survive but to thrive in what can be a truly demanding business. Through it all, she has been a role model for others to learn from and an example not only of the best of Wyoming’s traditions and values but proof of their power and strength. In a short while, I will be proud to join with Senator BARRASSO as Mickey Thoman is officially inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. It is another honor she has truly earned with her hard work, her leadership, her friendship with so many members of Wyoming’s agricultural community, and her active interest and involvement in every aspect of the industry she has been a part of since she and her husband first began to work their ranch more than 60 years ago.

RECOGNIZING FRANK MOORE

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, at the 102nd Wyoming State Fair, I, along with Senator ENZI, will have the honor of introducing Frank Moore as he is inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame for 2014. Frank has spent his lifetime working for positive changes in agriculture, and he has undoubtedly earned this honor through his impact both in Wyoming and nationwide.

Frank Moore’s ancestors came to the Wyoming Territory in 1876 and started

a ranching legacy. A century later in 1978, Frank and his wife Elaine began raising their own cattle and sheep at the Spearhead Ranch north of Douglas, WY. They also started a successful outfitting business which further diversified their ranching operation.

Frank has been iconic in his efforts to promote and build the sheep industry. He is currently serving as chairman of the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative, an organization he helped establish in 2001. The founders of the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative knew that strategic vertical integration of the sheep industry was the only way to save it, and they led the charge in making it happen. Brad Boner, another founder of the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative and Wyoming rancher, observed: “Without Frank’s outstanding leadership and strong passion for Wyoming’s sheep industry, I am not sure we would have been successful in our efforts to form the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative.”

For almost three decades Frank has dedicated a great deal of time and energy by volunteering and serving on boards and committees at both the State and national levels. In addition to serving on the Mountain States Lamb Cooperative board since its inception, Frank has been the president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, served on the board of directors of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Board, and he served in the Wyoming House of Representatives from 1993 to 1996. He personally worked to establish the Scrapie Eradication Program, National Wool Act, Guard Dog Program, and many other initiatives that have influenced the sheep industry nationally.

Peter Orwick of the American Sheep Industry has said the industry is in a better place because of Frank’s leadership and willingness to make hard decisions. The undying passion and determination of citizens like Frank and his wife Elaine keep the agriculture industry in both Wyoming and America thriving.

My wife Bobbi joins me in extending our congratulations to Frank and thanking him for his dedication to the Wyoming way of life. I will be honored to share this special day with Frank and his family as he is inducted into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

MUDDYING THE WATERS

Mr. BARRASSO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a column written by Mr. Dennis Sun, Publisher of the Wyoming Livestock Roundup, entitled “Muddying the Waters.” The article was published on June 21 of this year.

Through this recently proposed Clean Water Act jurisdictional rule, Federal agencies are attempting to expand the definition of “waters of the United States” to include ditches and other dry areas where water flows only for a

short duration after rainfall. Federal regulations have never defined ditches and other upland drainage features as waters of the United States. But this proposed rule does, and it will have a huge impact on farmers, ranchers and small businesses that need to put a shovel in the ground to make a living.

Dennis knows what the true impact of this rule will be to rural communities. He is a fourth-generation rancher from Central, WY. Mr. Sun stated in his column that “according to the EPA, the proposed definition of waters of the U.S. would increase predictability and consistency for CWA programs, and as a lot of folks see it—that’s right—we know we would go out of business instead of just maybe.”

Dennis goes on to say that “our government has run amuck, and we shouldn’t like it. . .” He is right. This proposed rule by the administration is circumventing Congress by effectively writing navigable out of the Clean Water Act, thus allowing the EPA and Army Corps of Engineers to seize all wet areas of the States. Just as troubling as ignoring congressional intent, the proposed rule disregards the fundamental tenet embodied in two landmark cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court that there are limits to Federal jurisdiction.

This unprecedented exercise of power will allow Environmental Protection Agency to trump States’ rights and wipe out the authority of State and local governments to make local land and water use decisions. This is particularly troubling when we have seen no evidence that the States are misusing or otherwise failing to meet their responsibilities.

The uncertainty this rule creates only delays economic investment and job creation. It defies logic to think this proposed rule will benefit anybody but bureaucrats in Washington who are far removed from the communities between the coasts.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to stand with ranchers like Dennis Sun. Stand with those who understand the land best and not with extremists outside and within this administration who do not know how to run a farm, a ranch, or a small business.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wyoming Livestock Roundup,
June 21, 2014]

MUDDYING THE WATERS
(By Dennis Sun)

As we all realized on April 21, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers posted their proposed definition for “waters of the U.S.” protected under the Clean Water Act (CWA) in the Federal Register, and that triggered a 90-day public comment period.

EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy said during a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing that current exemptions for the CWA permitting for normal farming, ranching and agricultural practices are kept intact in the proposal.

She added, “If a farmer was not legally required to have a permit before, this rule does

not change that status. The proposal does not add or expand the scope of waters protected under the CWA.”

Well, after those words, the fight was on by those in the farming and ranching industry, along with local governments and the nation’s business community. According to the EPA, the proposed definition of waters of the U.S. would increase predictability and consistency for CWA programs, and as a lot of folks see it—that’s right—we know we would go out of business instead of just “maybe.”

At the same time, 231 U.S. Representatives sent a letter to the EPA and Corp of Engineers asking them to back off this proposed rule to expand federal control under the CWA. They said the proposed rule would redefine waters of the U.S. under the CWA based on a narrow opinion by Justice Anthony Kennedy in a 2006 Supreme Court decision that said an isolated water, like a stock pond or a ditch, doesn’t have to have a surface water connection to a downstream navigable water to be considered a “waters of the United States.”

Justice Antonin Scalia wrote the plurality opinion on the case, and his opinion differed from Kennedy’s by saying that waters of the U.S. include only those relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water like streams, rivers and lakes. Justice Scalia specifically noted that waters of the U.S. do not include channels that only hold water periodically and are only wetlands with a continuous surface connection to bodies of water that are waters of the U.S.

The EPA and Corps chose to base the final rule on the Kennedy opinion. That was a concern that the Congressmen raised in their letter, which read, “Contrary to your agencies’ claims this would directly contract prior U.S. Supreme Court decisions which imposed limits on the extent of federal CWA authority. Based on legally and scientifically unsound view of the significant nexus concept espoused by Justice Kennedy, the rule would place features such as ditches, ephemeral drainages, ponds, natural and manmade, seeps, prairie potholes, flood plains and other occasionally or seasonally wet areas under federal control.”

There lies the fight. Congressman Chris Collins (R-N.Y.) said, “Enough is enough with regard to federal overreach on U.S. farms and ranches. When the bureaucrats at the EPA decide to call a divot in the ground that fills with rain a navigable waterway under the CWA, we know that our federal government has run amuck.”

Well, our government has run amuck, and we shouldn’t like it—that is all the reason to get your comments in before the Oct. 20 deadline. This deadline extension gives us a valuable opportunity so take advantage of it. If you’re wondering just how to submit your comments, read more in this week’s Round-up.

MEDICARE’S 49TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. NELSON. Madam President, this week Medicare is turning 49 years old. Since July 1965, Medicare has provided critical access to health care benefits for older Americans and people with disabilities. Florida alone is home to over 3.5 million Medicare beneficiaries.

Medicare has become a landmark program based on its popularity among beneficiaries and the comprehensive benefits offered. In 1959, almost 4 out of 10 Americans over age 65 were living below the poverty line, as compared with about 1 in 10 seniors living in poverty in 2000. Prior to Medicare, seniors

paid almost half of the cost of their health; in 1997, seniors paid only 18 percent of their health care costs. Medicare pulled millions of Americans out of poverty by not only providing them with important health benefits, but also by enabling seniors to use their hard-earned retirement savings for needs other than their health care.

As chairman of the Senate Aging Committee, I understand that Medicare is essential to the Nation, particularly as the baby boom generation enters retirement. Those served by Medicare often have modest incomes and complex health conditions that depend on these lifesaving benefits. As a committee, we have looked at Medicare’s prescription drug benefit, researched ways to eradicate fraud and waste in the program, and ensured that seniors have access to quality, affordable care. In fact, just yesterday, the committee convened a hearing about how to improve Medicare beneficiaries’ access to skilled nursing care.

The Affordable Care Act has helped to reduce costs, increase benefits, and improve health care delivery for Medicare beneficiaries. Earlier this year, Derrick in Tampa wrote to me about how much the ACA has meant to his family in providing care for his mother. His mother was the victim of gun violence and will need extensive medical care for the rest of her life. So Derrick wrote that when Congress passed the ACA, “I was excited for my mother and the many others” who will benefit from the improvements in providing health care to America’s seniors. For example, thanks to a provision I fought for in the ACA, Floridians have saved more than \$756 million on their prescription drugs.

While we can still make improvements, the Medicare trustees report, released earlier this week, reported that the Medicare hospital insurance trust fund solvency has been extended by 4 additional years from last year’s estimate and 13 years longer than it was prior to the passage of the Affordable Care Act. Today, Medicare is more solvent than it was in 1965.

It is our job, in Congress, to ensure that Medicare is available for all Americans when they need it and, as was the case for Derrick’s mother, when they are impacted by “circumstances not of their own doing.” Though the new projections are encouraging, we must continue to work to preserve Medicare for generations to come.

WAINWRIGHT DEW LINE LAND ACQUISITION ACT

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I have introduced legislation to authorize the Federal Government to dispose of a piece of property on Alaska’s North Slope that it no longer needs or wants but is of great importance to the Inupiat residents of the North Slope.

Specifically, I am introducing a companion bill to legislation that has also

been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives by my friend and fellow Alaskan, Congressman DON YOUNG. This legislation would enable the Olgoonik Native Village Corp. of Wainwright, AK to purchase at fair market value the 1,518-acre Wainwright Short Range Radar Site, SRRS, located in northern Alaska.

Originally deployed as the location for a Distant Early-Warning, DEW, Line radar station in northern Alaska, President Harry Truman withdrew the site for use as a military radar station during the Cold War in 1952. That station expanded in 1957 to enable the Air Force to track aircraft or rockets entering U.S. air space from the polar region. The station at Wainwright actually had a rather short lifespan, as its radars were replaced by more powerful systems in other locations starting in 1963.

In the years since then, the buildings and a fuel tank farm near an airstrip at the site—located several miles southeast of the village of Wainwright on Wainwright Inlet—have been abandoned by the U.S. Air Force. In 1974, the site was given to the Federal Bureau of Land Management, BLM, to manage. In 1976, the lands, then located in the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, were formally transferred from the Air Force to Department of the Interior's control when the area was renamed as part of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. While the site over the years was used by the National Weather Service as a short range radar site, the land is no longer in Federal use and has undergone environmental cleanup and restoration efforts. Those efforts began in 1998 and were completed in August 2013, with final testing and removal of contaminated soils expected to be finished by the end of summer 2014.

Management of the lands around the site has changed significantly with time. With passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, the Wainwright Native Village Corporation, Olgoonik, received title to the surface estate of about 175,000 acres surrounding the village. The subsurface of the lands were owned by the Arctic Slope Regional Corp., ASRC, part of the nearly 5 million acres that ASRC received from the lands claims settlement for the benefit of its nearly 8,000 Native shareholders who live in Arctic Alaska.

Olgoonik Corp., which has a variety of subcompanies, won the Air Force contract through its Specialty Contractors subsidiary, to demolish, clean up, and remediate the DEW Line site. Its development corporation has also acquired a lease on 27.5 acres of the site to allow its use for economic activities of benefit to the villagers. The company is now seeking to pay fair market value to buy the entire site, which would allow use of the existing fuel tank farm near the site's 6,000-foot runway. The site could well be used in the future to support activities in the Arc-

tic Ocean, a northern port becoming an issue of great interest in Alaska given the reduction in the Arctic ice pack and concerns about greater maritime transit of the Northwest Passage.

Normally, legislation would not be needed to permit the sale of a surplus tract because BLM could use its existing authority to surplus the site and dispose of it. However, in passage of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Act, NPR-A, in 1976 Congress included a provision that does not permit the BLM to dispose of property inside the NPR-A without congressional approval. Thus, legislation in this case is needed simply to permit disposition of the surplus tract.

Under my legislation, Olgoonik will be allowed to purchase the site but only after the corporation pays for a required land survey and pays for an appraisal, based on fair market value for the property. I should add that this legislation is only being introduced after talks among the village and regional Native corporations, the city of Wainwright, and the Wainwright Traditional-tribal-Council resulted in signed resolutions of support for Olgoonik's acquisition of the site. All Native entities supported the legislation during a formal BLM tribal consultation effort that occurred on June 23, 2014, reaffirming a November 2013 resolution that supported the legislation and land sale/purchase. All parties agreed to support the land acquisition after careful consideration of the environmental issues involved with future management of the tract.

Clearly, the legislation is best for the BLM as it will relieve the agency of the cumbersome effort to manage the isolated parcel, which is located far away from other BLM land holdings inside NPR-A. It is best for the environment as the agreement among the corporation, city, and tribe will guarantee that no activities occur on the land that are not acceptable to village residents—the land's need for subsistence hunting being best protected by ownership by the Native Corporation. And the land sale will be best for the citizens of Wainwright and the entire North Slope as it will guarantee that any development activities will be controlled by residents of the village and not outside interests.

This is the best outcome for all concerned, and I hope this legislation will be given swift consideration and passage by Congress.

VIETNAM WAR COMMEMORATIVE PARTNER PROGRAM

Mr. TOOMEY. Madam President, it is a privilege to be a part of the national commemoration that will honor the service of our Vietnam veterans and their families.

During this conflict, nearly 350,000 Pennsylvanians served their Nation. Of that number, 3,149 paid the ultimate sacrifice, giving their lives for the United States of America.

I deeply appreciate the Commonwealth's participation in The Vietnam War Commemorative Partner Program that thanks our Vietnam veterans for their service. Although no commemoration can fully honor the profound sacrifice of those who served in Vietnam, I strongly believe we should use the war's 50th anniversary as an opportunity to further honor those who saw our Nation through one of its most troubling conflicts and ensure that their legacy is not forgotten.

A grateful nation thanks the veterans of this war, some never to return to the families they left behind. We should all hope to live our lives in a manner that befits their service and sacrifice.

WORKFORCE INNOVATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, I am pleased the President signed the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, WIOA, into law last week to improve job training in the United States. WIOA is the result of a commitment in both parties and both Chambers to modernize our workforce development system to ensure American competitiveness. The last time a Workforce Investment Act reauthorization was signed into law was in 1998, far too long ago, and the significant skills gap we face as a nation is evidence that our fragmented system simply is not working.

Despite the billions of taxpayer dollars we invest annually on Federal job training programs, there are 4.5 million unfilled jobs and a staggering 10 million unemployed Americans. We need to bridge this gap, and WIOA helps get us there by reducing bureaucracy and providing American workers with a more flexible and effective workforce training system. Over the past year, I have heard from businesses, elected State and local leaders, and families back home about the critical need for reforms to our job training system, and I am glad to have had the chance to work on this bill and be a part of this process in the Senate.

This legislation incorporates many reforms contained in the SKILLS Act, which I introduced in the Senate earlier this year, including the elimination of 15 programs identified as duplicative or ineffective and countless Federal mandates on States and local boards. In addition, WIOA establishes common performance metrics and requires independent evaluations every 4 years of all workforce programs to ensure effectiveness and accountability to taxpayers. By reducing bureaucracy and enhancing flexibility, WIOA eliminates delays that hinder job seekers from immediately accessing job training services and reentering the workforce.

I thank Senators ALEXANDER, HARKIN, ISAKSON, and MURRAY and Representative FOXX for their leadership on this issue and am pleased to see this

important legislation was signed into law without delay.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SOCCER

• Mr. WYDEN. Madam President, I would like to honor the city of Portland for hosting its first Major League Soccer All Star game on August 6. Major League Soccer, MLS, has rightly chosen Providence Park and the Portland Timbers as host for their annual All Star event, which this year pits the MLS All Stars against European giants, Bayern Munich.

Soccer City, USA—as Portland fans have dubbed it—rightly deserves to host such a high-profile match. Portland is home to the most passionate fan base in the league for both the Timbers and the inaugural champions of the National Women's Soccer League, the Portland Thorns. Timbers games drew more than 20,000 fans per game last season, and the Thorns averaged over 13,000 for home games. And, of course, I have to mention the awesome banners displayed by Portland fans at Providence Park, which are second to none.

This year, the Timbers' head coach, Caleb Porter, along with players Diego Valeri and Will Johnson, will represent our hometown team for the MLS All Stars. Congratulations to them for making all Oregonians proud. Special thanks should also go to team owner Merritt Paulson, whose hard work getting a team to Portland paid off when he was awarded this great event.

I commend the Portland Timbers, the Portland Thorns, the Timbers Army, and the Rose City Riveters for their stellar community outreach and charity work in Oregon. Whether it is partnering with the Make-A-Wish Foundation, building soccer fields for youth, or collecting school supplies for local schools, the Portland Timbers show they are a first-class organization through their outstanding civic engagement.

I send my congratulations to the MLS players who have made the All Star team and who will represent the league against an international opponent. It is exciting to host Bayern Munich, a team who fields some of the recent World Cup championship players from Germany. I wish both teams good luck in the match, but as the Timbers Army says: "There's no pity in the Rose City!" Go MLS All Stars.●

REMEMBERING IRMA DETIEGE

• Ms. LANDRIEU. Madam President, I wish to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the illustrious life of Mrs. Irma Gene Hall DeTiege, who passed on July 1, 2014, after more than five decades of service in the Louisiana community.

Mrs. DeTiege was born in 1931 in Riverton, LA, which had a total popu-

lation of 40, including livestock. From these humble beginnings, she learned lessons of humility and hard work that were embodied throughout her entire life. After moving to Monroe, LA and meeting the love of her life, Frank G. DeTiege, a graduate of Southern University who taught Industrial Arts at Carroll High School, Mrs. DeTiege rode the bus to Grambling College every morning. There she received a bachelor's of science degree in elementary education, which she would later use to become a teacher at Lincoln Elementary School. During her tenure, she created enduring changes in a wide breadth of programs that impacted and improved the lives of almost every individual who attended the school.

In addition to her efforts as a teacher, Mrs. DeTiege worked tirelessly as a newspaper editor, publisher, and columnist for the Monroe News Leader and the Monroe News Weekly before she and Mr. DeTiege founded the Monroe Dispatch in 1975. Mrs. DeTiege had a vision of providing the citizens of Monroe with access to accurate reporting at a time when important information in this community was too often overlooked. Throughout her career, she remained dedicated to ensuring that those in crisis and most in need always had an advocate in the community. In this and in all of her tasks, Irma fought for a community where people are taken care of, no matter their situation in life. She also worked continuously to provide for the prosperity of Louisiana citizens for generations to come. This level of devotion to her craft, the people of Monroe, and the State of Louisiana is indicative of her storied career of service.

Irma was a wonderful friend to me and my family. She was also an inspiration to all those who were impacted by her tireless efforts. It is with my heartfelt and greatest sincerity that I ask my colleagues to join me along with her son Frank and other family members in recognizing the life and many accomplishments of this incredible leader and her impact on so many people throughout Louisiana.●

RECOGNIZING THE DELAWARE 87ERS

• Mr. COONS. Madam President, I wish to recognize the National Basketball Association's Developmental League team, the Delaware 87ers and their impact on my community.

In April 2013, Delaware sports fans rejoiced when the Philadelphia 76ers acquired an NBA Development League team, the Utah Flash, and chose to relocate the franchise to Delaware. The Delaware 87ers are named in recognition of Delaware's place in United States history as the first state to ratify the United States Constitution on December 7, 1787, as well as in a nod to the franchise's parent team, the Philadelphia 76ers.

The Sevens promised and delivered a fast-paced, high-scoring NBA brand of

action with the fan-friendliness and affordability for which the NBA Development League is known.

During their inaugural season, the Sevens' success grew, drawing a steady and passionate fan base to the Bob Carpenter Center as they squared off against D-League teams from around the country. Rivalries were built with the Canton Charge, Erie BayHawks, Fort Wayne Mad Ants and the Maine Red Claws.

The passion of the players and coaches, their connection to the community, affordable ticket prices and family-friendly amenities drew thousands of fans to Newark. Head coach Rod Baker and his team, led by fan favorites Thanasis Antetokounmpo, Kendall Marshall, Lorenzo Brown and Vander Blue, finished their first season displaying flashes of brilliance and leaving fans with high hopes for greatness to come.

Even more important than their on-court accomplishments was the team's off-court impact on the community. Prior to their inaugural season, the Sevens unveiled their SEVENS STRONG community initiative, which included revitalizing seven basketball courts in seven days, as well as each of their employees pledging 87 hours of community service throughout the year. Basketball courts that received makeovers included Adams Court, Fraim Boys & Girls Club, Kosciuszko Park, Helen Chambers Park, Tatnall Park, Woodlawn Park and Judy Johnson Park.

Throughout the 2013-14 season, the Sevens attracted more than 38,000 fans and averaged over 2,100 fans for the last eight contests. The attendance increase can undoubtedly be traced back to their commitment to the community and their tireless grassroots presence in Newark, Wilmington, Christiana, Hockessin, Newport, Elsmere and Elkton. Players and the front office staff participated in countless community-based activities including visiting Christiana Care and AI Dupont/Nemours Hospital for Children monthly, partnering with Stubbs Elementary School for a Green Week Challenge, volunteering at the Delaware Food Bank, hosting four non-profit promotions at games: Lyme Disease Awareness Night, B+ Foundation Night, Christiana Care NICU Night and USO Night, participating in more than a dozen community events, and donating over 8,000 tickets to Delaware-based community organizations and charities. The team truly embraced the meaning of community and civic engagement.

We congratulate the Delaware 87ers on a successful season, both on and off the court, and wish them continued success in their second season. We look forward to supporting them as they work to inspire their fans and better our community.●

RECOGNIZING MARIA MATOS AND THE LATIN AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER

• Mr. COONS. Madam President, on behalf of Senator TOM CARPER and myself, I wish to recognize two special occasions in Wilmington, DE happening on September 5, 2014: the 45th anniversary of the Latin American Community Center, LACC, serving the Hispanic community of Delaware as well as to honor the service, dedication and passion of a name synonymous with the service to Delaware's vibrant Hispanic community: Maria Matos.

The LACC's continuum of care promotes education, life skills, and an enhanced quality of life while celebrating diverse Hispanic cultures. The LACC was founded in 1969 in the Hilltop section of Wilmington serving and supporting the community and people that surround it.

Over the last 45 years, the LACC has focused on lifelong learning that concentrates on the educational needs of client families, from quality pre-school programs to adult education; and life empowerment, focusing on the immediate life needs families and individuals may face, from short term case management to a job placement or English language skills.

Since 1994, Maria Matos has been the executive director and driving force behind the LACC. Her impact has been felt not just in the Hispanic community, but throughout Wilmington and New Castle County. She has contributed her leadership skills to such boards as the Medical Center of Delaware, Grand Opera House, Delaware Community Foundation, and Advisory Council for the Fund for Women, as well as at the grassroots level supporting the Hilltop Working Group, an alliance of residents and legislators who work to promote the community's well-being.

In conclusion, we would like to congratulate Ms. Matos on her years of service to the LACC as well as the LACC on its 45 years of service to the community, and wish each of them luck in the future.●

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JAMES LIVINGSTON

• Mr. SCOTT. Madam President, I would like to take a moment today to honor Beaufort, SC resident, Maj. Gen. James E. Livingston, a 33-year U.S. Marine Corps veteran and Medal of Honor recipient, for his tireless service to this country. He is truly an American patriot worthy of our recognition.

Born in Towns, GA, General Livingston knew from a young age that he wanted to serve his country. While enrolled at the Military College of Georgia, he was a member of the nationally recognized Corps of Cadets. After graduating from Auburn University in 1962 with a degree in civil engineering, General Livingston rose through the ranks of the Marine Corps. From Vietnam to

the Philippines and domestically, wherein he was the first commander of the Marine Reserve Forces, General Livingston distinguished himself with exceptional service all over the world. Throughout his long and storied career, General Livingston has made his mark as a man who leads by example.

General Livingston, serving as the operations officer for 3D Battalion, 7th Marines, oversaw Operation Frequent Wind, the evacuation of Saigon. Despite the urgency and chaos of the situation, General Livingston led with poise and professionalism: characteristics that would define his career. Due in large parts to General Livingston's leadership during Operation Frequent Wind, more than 7,000 American civilians and Vietnamese people in a desperate situation were airlifted out of Saigon and to safety.

In 1968, while serving as the commanding officer, Company E, 2d Battalion, 4th Marines, General Livingston led his men on a determined assault on the village of Dai Do, where another Marine company had been isolated the night before when enemy forces seized the village. Despite being twice wounded by grenade fragments, General Livingston refused medical treatment and continued to lead his men across 500 meters of open rice fields. Having reestablished contact with the surrounded Marine Company, General Livingston then learned of a third Marine Company leading an attack on nearby Dinh To village. Marshalling his resources, General Livingston consolidated the two companies and led a support effort to halt the aggressive enemy counter attack from Dinh To. After being wounded a third time and rendered immobile, he remained in the combat zone and supervised the evacuation of his men. Only after his fellow marines were safe did General Livingston allow himself to be evacuated. For his gallantry, bravery, and selflessness, General Livingston was awarded the Medal of Honor from President Richard Nixon in 1970.

In addition to the Medal of Honor, General Livingston also holds the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, the Superior Service Medal, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart. It is because of men like James Livingston that Americans sleep easy at night, knowing they are safe from those who wish to inflict harm upon them.

It is an honor that this Saturday, August 2, General Livingston will be the keynote speaker at my Vietnam Era Veterans Honor Ceremony in Columbia, SC where I will honor more than 1,500 veterans. General Livingston and his fellow veterans deserve to be recognized for their gallant efforts, and it will be my honor to stand with him on this special occasion.

I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking Maj. Gen. James E. Livingston for a life and career dedicated to the protection of this Nation, her ideals, and her citizens.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE C. WRIGHT

• Mr. COONS. Madam President, on behalf of Senator TOM CARPER and myself, I wish to honor the exemplary service of the executive director of the Delaware League of Local Governments, George C. Wright and recognize his recent retirement. For over five decades, he has been a tremendous and courageous leader serving in many positions throughout our great State. His hard work, perseverance, and dedication will truly be missed.

Since the 1960s, George has played an active and integral role within Delaware. For six terms, he served as councilman in the town of Smyrna before serving as its mayor for 14 years. Since then, George has been a crucial member and leader of the Delaware League of Local Governments. As he steps down from his position as executive director, we join the many Delawareans he has worked with in thanking him for his diligent efforts to improve and assist local governments through legislative advocacy.

Born in Chesapeake City, MD and educated in the public school system there, George studied at several distinguished universities including Maryland State College in Princess Anne and the University of Delaware. After his graduation, George began his career during the turbulent 1960s as Head Start director in Smyrna, a town that was once denounced by former Attorney General David Buckson as having the worst race relations in the State. George later went on to serve on the town's council and as the chief of staffing at the Dover Air Force Base. In 1981 he was able to overcome many racial barriers in order to become the town of Smyrna and state of Delaware's first African-American mayor.

Most recently, as the executive director of the Delaware League of Local Governments, George has successfully worked with 57 municipalities in Delaware to help forge a common voice across the State. George's work has been nothing short of inspirational and we are sincerely grateful for all that he has done on behalf of the towns, cities and counties in Delaware.

We wholeheartedly thank George for all of the work he has done for local governments of Delaware. His model leadership and dedication has truly touched every corner of our great State. We offer our sincerest congratulations on a job well done and wish him many happy, healthy, and successful years to come.●

EXCEPTIONAL CITIZENS' WEEK

• Ms. AYOTTE. Madam President, I wish to recognize and congratulate the leadership and volunteers of New Hampshire's Exceptional Citizens', EC, Week at Camp Fatima as the program marks its 60th year of providing continuous service to children and adult campers with special needs.

Held every year at Camp Fatima on the picturesque Upper Suncook Lake in

Gilmanton Iron Works, EC Week is a non-sectarian outdoor camp program sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Manchester. Attendance, which is free for campers, is funded by generous contributions from individuals and businesses. During EC Week, campers have the opportunity to participate in a variety of traditional camping activities, giving them a chance to enjoy the great outdoors and have some good old-fashioned summer fun.

Borne of the idea that "it would be great to allow these children the same camping experience as other kids," Bill Haller, president of The United Life and father of a child with Down syndrome; Dr. Tom Walker, a pediatrician at St. Paul's School; and the Rev. Richard O. Boner, associate pastor at St. John's Parish in Concord, who founded Camp Fatima for Boys, began work on this concept, starting EC Week in 1954.

As they set out to create an entertaining and rewarding camp experience, the program founders teamed up with student nurses from Sacred Heart Hospital in Manchester, a group of Sisters of Mercy, a group of Sisters of St. Francis, and seminarians from St. John's Seminary, in preparation for the camp's launch. The first year 25 boys and girls attended the camp.

Since that first year, EC Week has grown immensely and now includes 170 campers and more than 300 volunteers from around the country. It is a unique and special experience that is treasured by so many, and has served as a model for the creation of similar camps around the country.

As we celebrate the 60th anniversary of EC Week next month, I want to commend the Diocese of Manchester and the EC Week staff and volunteers. Their hard work and dedication has brightened the lives of thousands of campers and allowed them to have exciting experiences they otherwise may never get to enjoy. I have no doubt this outstanding program will continue to benefit and delight campers for generations to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JAMES A. HAUGHT

● Mr. MANCHIN. Madam President, I wish to recognize a dear friend, a proud American and a passionate West Virginia leader, Jim Haught, who is celebrating his 90th birthday on August 6, 2014. I am incredibly grateful for Jim, for his loyal friendship and his unwavering support over the years. I am proud to celebrate his vast achievements and his many years of dedicated service to his community, to West Virginia, and to our Nation.

A native West Virginian, Jim was born in the small town of Weston and was raised in New Martinsville. He was the proud son of Ben and Orpha Haught. With 11 siblings, there is no doubt that Jim learned early on about the meaning of life's most important concepts, including leadership, sacrifice, and commitment. True to Jim's

character, he also had an eagerness and a passion for policy and government affairs from a very young age.

Throughout his 90 years, and still today, Jim has always answered the call of service—whether it was for our great Nation or for the beautiful people of West Virginia. After graduating from Pine Grove High School, he joined the Navy and served proudly and honorably for 3 years.

After returning home from the Navy, he left his hometown of New Martinsville to focus on his education at Salem College and then at George Washington University in Washington, DC, where he was classmates with Margaret Truman, the daughter of President Harry S. Truman. Jim then went on to study law at West Virginia University and while there, founded the university's Young Democratic Club in 1948. It was also at West Virginia University that Jim first met my uncle, A. James Manchin. The two became lifelong best friends.

Jim's commitment to his family and to the community continued after leaving West Virginia University. In 1952, Jim met his beautiful wife Melba in Parkersburg and soon thereafter the loving couple had their four boys, Greg, Cameron, Benji, and Danny. To this day, his commitment to his family has undoubtedly always been his No. 1 priority in life.

Steadfast to his smalltown values, Jim has never been afraid to stand for the principles he was taught at an early age, never forgetting his West Virginia roots. He has always strived to make a positive difference across our great State, and in 1958, Jim decided to run for public office to represent Wood County in the West Virginia House of Delegates. He served for 2 years, until Jim embarked on a new journey in 1960.

As a staunch Democratic supporter, Jim and A. James together played an extraordinarily significant role in John F. Kennedy's Presidential campaign in West Virginia. The duo worked tirelessly setting up county organizations in all of our State's 55 counties. They worked day and night laying the groundwork, coordinating statewide efforts, and gathering the support that directly resulted in Kennedy's Presidential victory. It was Jim's perseverance and energy that helped make JFK's Presidency a reality.

Jim and A. James' hard work and commitment to the campaign did not go unnoticed. When President Kennedy arrived in the White House, he personally called Jim and offered him a position as the Director of Federal Housing, while A. James became the State Director of the Farmers Home Administration. Honored, Jim accepted the position and moved to St. Albans in Kanawha County, where he remained active in his community while working for the President.

It is not surprising to anyone who has had the pleasure of knowing him, but Jim's success and his tremendous

accomplishments have been recognized on many levels.

Today, Jim continues to serve the people of West Virginia through the Hansford Senior Center, a community center he established in St. Albans to help care for aging seniors in the area.

It has been an honor and privilege to know such an exceptional West Virginian. Jim's imprint will always be marked by his countless contributions to the State of West Virginia. I join all West Virginians in wishing Jim a happy birthday and in celebrating his 90 years of success, and I look forward to celebrating many more birthdays with my dear friend for years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO GERRY COHEN

● Mrs. HAGAN. Madam President, I wish to honor the service of a great North Carolinian, Gerry Cohen, who will retire in August as special counsel to the North Carolina General Assembly. For nearly 40 years, Gerry Cohen has served the general assembly with incredible knowledge, distinction and commitment.

Gerry was first hired as a general assembly staff attorney in 1977 and later became the director of the bill drafting division before taking on his final role as special counsel.

I had the pleasure to work with Gerry firsthand during my time as a State senator from 1999 to 2009. I found Gerry's extensive knowledge, legendary memory and professionalism invaluable and truly unmatched.

Gerry will retire leaving a lasting mark on the institution he served over a long and illustrious career. His professionalism and grasp of the issues have endeared him to Republicans and Democrats alike and earns him the title of "statesmen." He will be truly missed and impossible to replace.

Gerry earned a degree in political science from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and later attended the UNC School of Law. As a second-year law student, he served on the Chapel Hill Town Council before beginning his work for the North Carolina General Assembly. Gerry also served on the board of the Raleigh Transit Authority between 2009 and 2013.

North Carolina General Assembly members, both past and present, will sorely miss an institutional giant with an incredible grasp of the issues facing our State. Gerry and his wife intend to travel and enjoy time with family and friends in the next phase of their lives and will fortunately not have to travel far to enjoy our State's picturesque mountains or beautiful coastline.

I wish Gerry and his family well and thank him for his incredible service on behalf of North Carolina.●

REMEMBERING ADMIRAL CHARLES R. LARSON

● Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I wish to honor the extraordinary life

and service of ADM Charles R. Larson. Admiral Larson passed away on July 26, 2014, in his Annapolis, MD, home. He leaves behind his beloved wife of 52 years, Sally, three loving daughters, and seven grandchildren.

Throughout his 40 years of service, Admiral Larson exemplified the ideals of a devoted public servant. After he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1958, he served tours of duty aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Shangri-la* as an aviator and he served as a submariner on board the nuclear submarines USS *Nathan Hale*, USS *Nathaniel Green*, and USS *Bergal*. After serving as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior and naval aide to the President of the United States, he returned to sea duty aboard the USS *Sculpin*. In 1990 Admiral Larson was promoted to the rank of four-star admiral. One year later, he assumed duties as commander in chief, U.S. Pacific Command.

Admiral Larson's career was marked with many notable accomplishments. His naval service as both an aviator and a submariner was unique and admired. In 1979, at the age of 43, he became the second-youngest admiral in the history of the U.S. Navy. Admiral Larson's service is also unique in that he served as both the 51st and 55th superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy. Larson's second appointment as superintendent, while unusual, was something that the Navy desperately needed. Prior to his second tour of duty as superintendent, the Naval Academy was rocked by a cheating scandal. Admiral Larson was brought in to restore honor and integrity to his alma mater. The task was not an easy one, but he accomplished his mission by pursuing two goals that he outlined when he took the job: "No. 1: to develop character. No. 2: to prove the worth of the service academies to the people of the United States". By the time his second tour as superintendent was over, Admiral Larson had succeeded in restoring the Naval Academy's reputation as one of America's premier educational and military institutions.

In closing, when I think of ADM Larson, I am reminded of a quote from another famous Admiral, ADM Leighton Smith: "The United States Navy is the envy of every other navy in the world. They don't want to be like us—they want to be us."

I believe this quote is true because of the outstanding devotion and competence of those who serve in our Navy. Ships and weapons systems are of little value if the service men and women operating them are not the very best. Admiral Larson understood this, and his service helped the Navy produce other exceptional leaders who have bravely defended and immeasurably enriched our Nation. Few could ask for a more honorable legacy.

I believe that Admiral Larson's legacy is one of duty, honor, and a sincere devotion to serving and improving the Navy he loved. I ask that all Members

of the Senate join me in remembering this extraordinary man and his admirable years of service to our Nation.●

MESKWAKI TRIBAL POWWOW CENTENNIAL

● Mr. HARKIN. Madam President, from August 7 through August 10 the Meskwaki will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of their tribal powwow, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate them on this occasion. This is a unique event held annually on the only Indian settlement in the State of Iowa. During this celebration the tribe members celebrate and perform dances that have been handed down for generations. It is a time of reaffirmation and hope and a time of friendship.

The Annual Meskwaki Powwow originated from the traditional religious and social beliefs of the Meskwaki Tribe. This annual event is derived from the "Green Corn Dance" which originally took place during the harvesting of the crops. From 1902 to 1912, the tribe held the "Field Days" which would last for the week, with dancing, games, and horse racing. And then in 1912, the tribe made the decision to change the name from "Field Days" to "Powwow". This historic celebration continues to be held at the original location.

I would like to congratulate the Meskwaki on this joyous occasion and hope they will continue to celebrate their powwow for many more years to come.●

MAGIC VALLEY VETERANS AND HOSPICE VISIONS

● Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, I wish to pay special tribute to the outstanding service of veterans living in the Magic Valley of Idaho and thank Heidi Walker and all the staff with Hospice Visions for the work they do on behalf of veterans in the Magic Valley.

Hospice Visions has chosen to honor 12 veterans this year in a veterans recognition ceremony hosted by Genesis Healthcare at their Twin Falls Center. Veterans from the River Ridge, Twin Falls and Bennett Hills facilities are among those being recognized. This year's honorees are: Dennis Asmussen, who served in the Navy in Vietnam; Bill Benedict, who served in the Army during World War II; Jon Hindes, who served in the Army in Korea and Vietnam; Levi Hussey, who served in the Marines in World War II; Benjamin Lebaron, who served in the Navy during World War II; Jay Richards, who served in the Army during the Cold War; Byron J. Rowland, who served in the Navy during World War II; Rex Shirts, who served in the Navy during World War II; Vernon Skeen, who served in the Army during World War II; Gary Winder, who served in the Army in Vietnam; Vern Winnill, who served in the Air Force in World War II; and

Marion Wood, who served in the Army in World War II. These veterans are being honored for their service to our Nation. Joining in paying tribute to these extraordinary Americans is a honor.

Occurrences such as this remind us of the many veterans who are such important parts of our communities. Our freedoms are preserved because of their selfless service. They not only gave all for our country, but also they continue to uplift our communities and other generations of returning veterans and their families. Thank you also to the families of those who serve our country. You make sacrifices every day in supporting your loved ones who served in the Armed Forces.

The ceremony also provides an opportunity to recognize the remarkable work of Heidi Walker and the staff and administrators of Hospice Visions for their dedication to assisting our Nation's heroes. I have the honor of presenting Heidi Walker and Hospice Visions with a Spirit of Idaho Award for going above and beyond in serving the Magic Valley's aging, ill, and homebound veterans. Your commitment to the men and women who have served and your work to ensure they receive recognition for their service are commendable. I understand Hospice Visions is a participant in the We Honor Veterans Program, a partnership between the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization and the Department of Veterans Affairs to better serve veteran patients in hospice-like facilities. Heidi and Hospice Visions have given quality care to our Nation's veterans and have been a great support to their families.

Thank you to the veterans of the Magic Valley for your service and to Heidi Walker and all those at Hospice Visions for your exemplary dedication to veterans and their families. We are blessed to have you as part of the community.●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD STRUCKHOFF

● Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I wish to pay tribute to Richard Struckhoff, the county clerk of Greene County, MO. He has been a quiet, tireless and efficient servant to the citizens of my home county for a record 27 years. He was appointed when Ronald Reagan was President and John Ashcroft was Governor. Then Governor Ashcroft wisely chose Struckhoff for the position he still holds today. Richard was on the staff of another member of this body, U.S. Senator John Danforth, serving in the Senate district office in Springfield, MO.

I met Richard when I was the Greene County clerk and he was a news reporter for KWTO Radio in Springfield. Richard, with his trademark beard, was then as he is today—easy to work with, soft-spoken, insightful and a keen student of local politics. Struckhoff was part of a pack of journalists who visited my office every day looking for

nuggets of public interest and features about elections and county news. He won awards for his public affairs broadcasts at KWTO. Later he went to work for Senator Danforth, and in 1987 when the Greene County clerk resigned, he was appointed. Richard says Danforth was a role model with his principled leadership, openness to many viewpoints, and a devotion to his religious faith, all of which had an impact on Struckhoff's decision to seek elective office.

During his 27 years as clerk, he has seen a host of changes, but none more dramatic than the implementation of the Help America Vote Act after the 2000 presidential election. As the chief election official in Greene County, Struckhoff guided the effort to switch from more than 20 years of punch-card voting to computerized scanner machines and a statewide voter registration system. Struckhoff's small cadre of staff has overseen elections, voter registration and education, tax law, licenses, and county archives. He is seen as a role model by his colleagues, pursuing public service in place of partisan politics. Other community leaders have praised his hard work, collaboration, and good humor. That in itself is a remarkable record.

Struckhoff has been married to Micki for more than 40 years, and they have three children and a host of grandchildren. Richard spends his free time between elections on the road, seeing grandkids, singing in the band, the "Geezers," or playing music at church. In more recent months, Richard and Micki have begun traveling to shooting competitions in various locations, and they have both become good shots.

Richard is also a man of faith—deeply involved at Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in the music program. He was born in St. Louis in 1952, came to Springfield in the late 1970s and graduated Missouri State University in 1988. We have been blessed by his leadership ever since.

Family, faith, music and guns: is there any doubt why we like to be around Richard Struckhoff? He is a funny guy with a charming smile and a quick wit. He is a true public servant and my friend. I know he won't be looking for things to do in retirement. His plate is full with grandkids to mold, songs to sing and guns to shoot. We have Richard Struckhoff to thank for more than 27 years of fair elections in Greene County. I hope retirement brings many rewards to Richard and his family.●

BOULDER STATION HOTEL AND CASINO

● Mr. HELLER. Madam President, I wish to recognize and congratulate Boulder Station Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas on 20 years of business and excellence. Boulder Station's dedication to providing quality service and bettering its community is commend-

able, and I am proud to recognize it here today.

Since its grand opening on August, 23, 1994, Boulder Station has been an integral part of the Las Vegas community. Boulder Station not only contributes to the Nevada economy by bringing tourists to our great State, but it also serves as a large employer of residents of Las Vegas, currently employing 1,115 Nevadans, some of whom have worked for the property since its opening day. The Boulder Station team members strive to make the entire staff feel like a family. Their level of corporate care and devotion is demonstrated through their exemplary guest service and generosity to local philanthropic causes. They believe it is both a privilege and responsibility to help build and maintain a happy and healthy community, and by giving back they strive to assist others who may simply need a helping hand.

Boulder Station has worked to help improve education in Southern Nevada as well. For 13 years, the property has partnered with Laura Dearing Elementary, an at-risk elementary school, as part of the Smart Start Program. The partnership program has five components: the school receives an annual award; a student incentive program is set up to improve an area of need; the company sponsors a recognition program for teachers and staff; team members from the Boulder Station volunteer their time to help with school events and support teachers in the classrooms; and the casino donates surplus computers and computer equipment to the partner schools. Boulder Station's commitment to bettering the community's local educational system is admirable, and I am proud Nevada is home to a business that has taken such an active role in helping our youth.

The gaming industry plays an integral role in Nevada's economy. Casinos have also generated over 100,000 jobs for Nevadans and continue to be one of the largest employers in the State. Plain and simple, the tourism and hospitality industry is the lifeblood for businesses and job creation in Nevada.

I ask my colleagues and all of my fellow Nevadans to join me in recognizing Boulder Station Hotel and Casino on 20 years of business and dedication to the Las Vegas community.●

LANDAFF, NEW HAMPSHIRE 250TH ANNIVERSARY

● Ms. AYOTTE. Madam President, I wish to honor the town of Landaff, New Hampshire, which is celebrating the 250th anniversary of its founding next month. I am proud to join citizens across the Granite State in recognizing this special milestone.

Landaff, a town in Grafton County, lies fully within the Connecticut River watershed, with the Ammonoosuc River to the northwest and the Wild Ammonoosuc River to the south. The southern half of the town is part of the magnificent White Mountain National Forest.

The town of Landaff has a rich history. It is named after the Bishop of Llandaff, chaplain to King George III. After the town's first 60 settlers failed to meet the requirements of the King's original grant, the territory was re-granted to Dartmouth College in 1770.

The college contributed to the town's development by building roads, a school and a saw mill. In 1773, however, the original owners desired a return of their land and petitioned the Governor to revoke the Dartmouth grant. The issue of the ownership of Landaff was drawn out in the courts for the next 17 years. When the American Revolution concluded, changes in the American legal system prompted the college to give the town back to the people.

Today, Landaff's population remains around 360, with the patriotism and commitment of its residents reflected in part by their longstanding record of service in defense of our Nation.

One distinguished Landaff resident, Harry Chandler, was born in Landaff in 1864 and moved to Los Angeles, CA. Mr. Chandler eventually became the editor of the Los Angeles Times, but he never forgot the little town that raised him. He was said to have offered a job at the newspaper to anyone from Landaff who showed up at his door.

Resident sage of Landaff, Moor Noyes, once made this observation about the history of the town: "Things ain't now as they use to was been and people don't do as they use to did then." Truer words have never been spoken.

Landaff has contributed much to the culture and spirit of the State of New Hampshire. I am pleased to extend my warmest regards to the people of Landaff as they celebrate the town's 250th anniversary.●

NEW HAMPSHIRE DAY TO END CHILDHOOD HOMELESSNESS

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, today I wish to recognize the New Hampshire Day to End Childhood Homelessness. On September 4, 2014, Families in Transition, a Manchester-based nonprofit organization that has long committed itself to ending the cycle of homelessness, will be hosting this important event.

Founded in 1991, Families in Transition was born from the belief that having a home is a basic human right. The organization has since been recognized, both statewide and nationally, for its effectiveness in ending homelessness through quality, affordable housing and comprehensive services. Families in Transition focuses on addressing homelessness by facilitating familial cohesion through specialized childcare, family therapy, and positive social activities. Family and youth services at Families in Transition are a vital part of efforts to help homeless children in New Hampshire.

The New Hampshire Day to End Childhood Homelessness event will bring critical awareness and support to

these children and the work of Families in Transition.

On behalf of New Hampshire I thank Families in Transition, its staff, volunteers, and supporters for their determination to serve Granite Staters in need.●

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD E. WRIGHT

● Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, I wish to honor Chief Richard E. Wright for his lifelong commitment to the New Hampshire fire service. Chief Wright retired in June after committing 70 years of his life to the safety of Granite State residents. Through seven decades, he served as a soldier, a firefighter, the fire chief for the town of Loudon, and as the chief coordinator for the Capital Area Mutual Aid Compact.

Chief Wright's service to the fire department began when he was only 11 years old. His paper route included the Central Fire Station and the fire chief's home. Soon, he became a fixture at the station, and his helpfulness earned him the unofficial title of "Errand Boy Number One."

Upon graduating from Concord High School in 1950, he worked for the Rumford Press. Then he served his country, enlisting in the U.S. Army in 1953. After a 2-year tour of duty in Germany, he returned to New Hampshire as a sergeant.

Although Chief Wright had left the Army, his life of service had only just begun. He joined the Concord Fire Department call force in 1957 and then became a full-time firefighter in 1963. Soon Chief Wright was using his skills to manage the Concord department's budget and handle administrative tasks.

Through his instinct for business and management, Chief Wright helped to create the Capital Area Mutual Aid Fire Compact in 1965. To this day, the Mutual Aid Compact enables Concord and surrounding localities to share resources to fund their fire departments efficiently, saving taxpayer dollars.

In 1970 he left full-time fire service to run his family business, Wright Communications, although he continued to serve as a volunteer firefighter in Concord for several years. Then in 1973 he was appointed chief coordinator of the Mutual Aid Compact and became full-time coordinator in 1989. In addition to this position, he worked with the Loudon Fire Department, serving as their fire chief for 12 years.

Chief Wright retired from his role as Mutual Aid Compact coordinator on June 14, 2014. Throughout his career, he has responded to fires and calls from across central New Hampshire 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. He has coordinated resources in order to address major emergencies and keep Granite State residents safe.

Chief Wright's service to New Hampshire is truly remarkable. I congratulate him on his retirement and thank him for his lifetime of dedication to our great State.●

HELENA, MONTANA SESQUICENTENNIAL

● Mr. WALSH. Madam President, I wish to recognize Helena, MT, on the occasion of its 150th birthday. Our capital city, which I am privileged to call home, continues to contribute to the State of Montana and our Nation.

Four prospectors came to Montana territory looking for gold in the 1860s, and they struck it rich when they discovered gold in the creek that now runs under Helena's main street. They named the area Last Chance Gulch. When news of the site spread, thousands of other migrants flooded the area, hoping to find success. To care for the growing mining population, shops, hotels, and saloons sprang up, and a small city began to grow.

That settlement was officially named Helena on October 30, 1864.

Unlike other mining towns, Helena prospered after the gold rush ended. Since it was near major roads and surrounded by fertile farmland, Helena continued to thrive throughout the 20th century.

Helena has been an integral part of our State since before Montana became part of the United States—the city was named the capital of Montana territory in 1875, 14 years before Montana joined the Union.

The very first special forces unit of our Nation's military was based at Fort Harrison, just outside of Helena.

Today, Helena continues to flourish. Thousands of visitors come each year to hike scenic paths, tackle nationally-rated mountain bike trails, ski the slopes in Great Divide Ski area, enjoy the view of the Sleeping Giant, and drink great local beers.

As Montana's capital, Helena is the center of the State government, and public servants continue to tackle today's tough issues and work to create a better Montana and country for all of us.

I want to congratulate Helena for its contributions to our State and our Nation. We look forward to the next 150 years being as exciting as the last.●

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

POINT OF ORDER—S.2648

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senate, pursuant to section 312 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, a 306 point of order having been sustained on S. 2648, the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. All amendments thereto fell and the cloture motion thereon has been rendered moot.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

NOMINATION OF JOHN FRANCIS TEFFT, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

NOMINATION OF LAURA JUNOR TO BE A PRINCIPAL DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider and vote on Calendar Nos. 968 and 868; that if any nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to the nomination; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON TEFFT NOMINATION

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of John Francis Tefft, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Russian Federation?

The nomination was confirmed.

VOTE ON JUNOR NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Hearing no further debate, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nomination of Laura Junor, of Virginia, to be a Principal Deputy Under Secretary of Defense?

The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations: Calendar Nos. 980, 981, 982, 983, with the exception of BG Eric C. Bush, 984, 985, with the exception of COL Marta Carcana, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, and all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Air Force, Army, and Navy; that the nominations be confirmed en bloc; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order to any of the nominations; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following Air National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12212:

To be brigadier general

Col. Clarence Ervin

IN THE ARMY

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Charles L. Gable

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Stephen L. Danner

The following Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be major general

Brigadier General Patricia M. Anslow
Brigadier General Elizabeth D. Austin
Brigadier General Walter E. Fountain
Brigadier General Richard J. Gallant
Brigadier General Scott A. Gronewald
Brigadier General Jeffrey H. Holmes
Brigadier General Walter T. Lord
Brigadier General Johnny R. Miller
Brigadier General Glen E. Moore
Brigadier General Lester Simpson
Brigadier General Rex A. Spittler
Brigadier General Roy S. Webb
Brigadier General David E. Wilmot
Brigadier General David C. Wood

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Mark W. Palzer

The following Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 1211:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Neal G. Loidolt

To be brigadier general

Col. Thomas P. Bump
Col. Jeffrey E. Ireland
Col. Isabelo Rivera
Col. Wallace N. Turner

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert J. Ulses

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Timothy J. Sheriff

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Timothy S. Paul

The following named officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be brigadier general

Col. Glenn A. Goddard

The following Army National Guard of the United States officers for appointment in the

Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Colonel Gregrey C. Bacon
Colonel Daryl D. Jaschen
Colonel David S. Werner

The following Army National Guard of the United States officer for appointment in the Reserve of the Army to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., sections 12203 and 12211:

To be brigadier general

Col. Robert J. Howell, Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral

Rear Adm. (1h) Kerry M. Metz

The following named officers for appointment in the United States Navy Reserve to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 12203:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Gene F. Price
Capt. Linnea J. Sommerweddington

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

To be rear admiral (lower half)

Capt. Dawn E. Cutler

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1887 AIR FORCE nominations (69) beginning JONATHAN ACKLEY, and ending AARON ALLEN WILSON, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1888 AIR FORCE nominations (37) beginning RICHARD EDWARD ALFORD, and ending DYLAN B. WILLIAMS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1889 AIR FORCE nominations (18) beginning WILLIAM J. ANNEXSTAD, and ending DAVID J. WESTERN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1924 AIR FORCE nomination of Robert P. McCoy, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 2014.

PN1925 AIR FORCE nominations (2) beginning MICHAEL E. COGHLAN, and ending AJAY K. OJHA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 2014.

IN THE ARMY

PN1765 ARMY nomination of Burton C. Glover, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 10, 2014.

PN1767 ARMY nomination of Paul A. Thomas, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of June 10, 2014.

PN1890 ARMY nominations (51) beginning ALEKSANDR BARON, and ending RYAN D. ZIMMERMAN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1891 ARMY nominations (273) beginning CARLO J. ALPHONSO, and ending JORDAN E. YOKLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1892 ARMY nomination of Desiree S. Dirige, which was received by the Senate and

appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1926 ARMY nomination of Nealanjon P. Das, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 2014.

PN1928 ARMY nominations (3) beginning YONG K. CHO, and ending THOMAS A. STARKOSKI, JR., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 2014.

IN THE NAVY

PN1893 NAVY nominations (858) beginning JOHN I. ACTKINSON, and ending ROBERT E. ZUBECK, II, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1894 NAVY nominations (133) beginning CHRISTOPHER W. ACOR, and ending RICHARD P. ZABAWA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1895 NAVY nominations (48) beginning MATE W. AERANDIR, and ending JACQUELINEMAR W. WRONA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1896 NAVY nominations (38) beginning CHRISTIAN G. ACORD, and ending BRIAN P. WORDEN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1897 NAVY nominations (50) beginning AARON N. AARON, and ending CHELSEY L. ZWICKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1898 NAVY nominations (18) beginning BRIAN F. BRESHEARS, and ending DAVID A. ZIEMBA, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1899 NAVY nominations (10) beginning DANIEL J. BRADSHAW, and ending ROSS W. PETERS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1900 NAVY nominations (12) beginning ARLO K. ABRAHAMSON, and ending TIFFANI B. WALKER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1901 NAVY nominations (17) beginning JAMES C. BAILEY, and ending AMANDA J. WELLS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1902 NAVY nominations (5) beginning ERIC S. KINZBRUNNER, and ending ERIC M. ZACK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1903 NAVY nominations (47) beginning JERMAINE A. BAILEY, and ending JEREMIAH J. YOUNG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1904 NAVY nominations (31) beginning JEMAR R. BALLESTEROS, and ending ANNE L. ZACK, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1905 NAVY nomination of Christopher A. Cegielski, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1906 NAVY nominations (42) beginning KEVIN C. ANTONUCCI, and ending JOSHUA D. WEISS, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1907 NAVY nominations (30) beginning FERDINAND D. ABRIL, and ending ALLEN E. WILLEY, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1908 NAVY nominations (25) beginning MICHAEL D. AMEDICK, and ending DENNIS M. WHEELER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1909 NAVY nominations (50) beginning KERRY E. BAKER, and ending MICHAEL D. WINN, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1910 NAVY nominations (34) beginning KENNETH R. BASFORD, and ending JOHN P. ZALAR, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1911 NAVY nominations (15) beginning BRIAN J. ELLIS, JR., and ending SYLVIA W. WONG, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1912 NAVY nominations (39) beginning KEVIN S. BAILEY, and ending THEODOR A. ZAINAL, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1913 NAVY nominations (22) beginning DAVID L. BELL, JR., and ending NATHAN J. WONDER, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1914 NAVY nominations (111) beginning RUBEN D. ACOSTA, and ending DAVID M. YOU, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 17, 2014.

PN1929 NAVY nomination of Adam J. Rains, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of July 22, 2014.

JASON CRISP FOREST SERVICE BUILDING

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 4360, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4360) to designate the facility of the United States Forest Service for the Grandfather Ranger District located at 109 Lawing Drive in Nebo, North Carolina, as the "Jason Crisp Forest Service Building".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

OFFICER JASON CRISP

Mrs. HAGAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor U.S. Forest Service Officer Jason Crisp.

On March 12, 2014, Officer Crisp and his K-9 partner Maros lost their lives during a manhunt for an individual suspected of murdering his parents earlier that day.

Officer Crisp lived in Marion, NC, located in the western part of the State. After graduating from the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in 2005, he became an officer for the Forest Service. He had previously served as a deputy sheriff in the McDowell County Sheriff's Office.

Officer Crisp's tragic death is a reminder of the countless men and women in law enforcement that put their safety at risk to protect our communities every day.

In honor of Officer Crisp's bravery, and his service to North Carolina and to the Forest Service, I am pleased the Senate will approve H.R. 4360, a bill to designate a Ranger Station within the Grandfather Ranger District in North Carolina, the "Jason Crisp Forest Service Building."

The new Jason Crisp Building will serve as a lasting tribute to the ultimate sacrifice Officer Crisp made in service to our country.

Officer Crisp leaves behind his wife, Amanda, his two sons Garret and Logan, as well as his parents, a sister, and two brothers. My thoughts and prayers go out to his family.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be read three times and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4360) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

COMBATING AUTISM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2014

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4631, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4631) to reauthorize certain provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to autism, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PRYOR. I further ask that the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4631) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

IMPROVING TRAUMA CARE ACT OF 2014

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3548, and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 3548) to amend title XII of the Public Health Service Act to expand the definition of trauma to include thermal, electrical, chemical, radioactive, and other extrinsic agents.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PRYOR. I ask unanimous consent the bill be read a third time and

passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 3548) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM H. GRAY III 30TH STREET STATION

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Commerce Committee be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4838 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4838) to redesignate the railroad station located at 2955 Market Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, commonly known as "30th Street Station," as the "William H. Gray III 30th Street Station."

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PRYOR. I further ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 4838) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

RELATING TO THE APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPOSED AGREEMENT FOR NUCLEAR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 494, S.J. Res. 36.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 36) relating to the approval and implementation of the proposed agreement for nuclear cooperation between the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment.

(Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic.)

S.J. RES. 36

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPROVAL.

(a) Congress does favor the Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the

United States of America and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, signed on May 6, 2014, in this joint resolution referred to as the "Agreement".

(b) Notwithstanding section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153), the Agreement becomes effective in accordance with the provisions of this joint resolution and other applicable provisions of law.

SEC. 2. THIRTY-YEAR LIMIT ON CIVIL NUCLEAR ENGAGEMENT.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be used to implement any aspect of an agreement for civil nuclear cooperation pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) after the date that is 30 years after the date of entry into force of such agreement unless—

(1) the President, within the final five years of the agreement, has certified to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives that the party to such agreement has continued to fulfill the terms and conditions of the agreement and that the agreement continues to be in the interest of the United States; and

(2) Congress enacts a joint resolution permitting the continuation of the agreement for an additional period of not more than 30 years.

(b) The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any agreement that had entered into force as of August 1, 2014;

(2) any agreement with the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (TECRO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); or

(3) any amendment to an agreement described in paragraph (1) or (2).

SEC. 3. APPLICABLE LAW.

Each proposed nuclear export pursuant to an agreement shall be subject to United States laws and regulations in effect at the time of each such export.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION ASSESSMENT STATEMENTS.

(a) The Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement required to be submitted by the Secretary of State to the President pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153) shall also be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and shall be accompanied by a classified annex, prepared in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, identifying and explaining all classified information related to the agreement to which such Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement applies, and shall, in addition to any other requirements pursuant to law, include the following elements:

(1) An assessment of the consistency of the text of the proposed agreement for cooperation with all the requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and this Act, with specific attention to whether the proposed agreement is consistent with each criterion set forth in subsection a. of section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153).

(2) An assessment of the adequacy of safeguards and other control mechanisms and the peaceful use assurances contained in the agreement for cooperation to ensure that any assistance furnished thereunder will not be used to further any military or nuclear explosive purpose.

(3) A historical review and assessment of past proliferation activity of the cooperating party, or suspect activity identified by any element of the intelligence community in its review of raw or processed intelligence information, including all activities that are potentially inconsistent with a peaceful nuclear program and any potential delivery mechanisms of concern.

(4) A list of all the treaties and agreements related to non-proliferation of weapons of mass

destruction to which the cooperating party is also a party.

(5) An assessment of the cooperating party's current national laws that govern the non-proliferation of materials or equipment related to weapons of mass destruction, including any chemical, biological, or nuclear material, plutonium, uranium-233, high enriched uranium, or irradiated source material or special fissionable material.

(6) An explanation for the negotiated duration of the agreement, including an explanation of the renewal and termination procedures.

(7) A comparison of the agreement to other existing civil nuclear cooperation agreements between the United States and other states in the region.

(8) An assessment of the strategic, security, stability, and regional considerations throughout the negotiation of this agreement.

(9) An assessment of the physical and environmental security of the waste-cycle, ensuring the agreement addresses international concerns, including international and local response.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the term "cooperating party" shall mean an entity with which the United States proposes to enter into an agreement for cooperation under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and shall include—

(A) the government of such cooperating party;

(B) any person authorized by or who acts with the knowledge of the government of such cooperating party; or

(C) any person who acts within the territory of the cooperating party.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to and the joint resolution, as amended, be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. PRYOR. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 36), as amended, was passed.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONCERNING THE SUSPENSION OF EXIT PERMIT ISSUANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 495, S. Res. 502.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 502) concerning the suspension of exit permit issuance by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo for adopted Congolese children seeking to depart the country with their adoptive parents.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment and an amendment to the preamble.

(Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic.)

(Strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic.)

S. RES. 502

Whereas according to UNICEF, over 4,000,000 orphans are estimated to be living in the Democratic Republic of Congo;

Whereas cyclical and violent conflict has plagued the Democratic Republic of Congo since the mid-1990s;

Whereas the United States has made significant financial investments in the Democratic Republic of Congo, providing an estimated \$274,000,000 bilateral aid to the Democratic Republic of Congo in fiscal year 2013 and an additional \$165,000,000 in emergency humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the policy of the United States Government toward the Democratic Republic of Congo is "focused on helping the country become a nation that . . . provides for the basic needs of its citizens";

Whereas the United Nations, the Hague Conference on Private International Law, and other international organizations have recognized that a child should grow up in a family environment;

Whereas adoption, both domestic and international, is an important child protection tool and an integral part of child welfare best practices around the world, along with family reunification and prevention of abandonment;

Whereas, on September 27, 2013, the Congolese Ministry of Interior and Security, General Directorate of Migration, informed the United States Embassy in Kinshasa that effective September 25, 2013, they had suspended issuance of exit permits to adopted Congolese children seeking to depart the country with their adoptive parents;

Whereas there are United States families with finalized adoptions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the necessary legal paperwork and visas ready to travel home with these children but are currently unable to do so; and

Whereas, on December 19, 2013, the Congolese Minister of Justice, Minister of Interior and Security, and the General Directorate of Migration confirmed to members of the United States Department of State that the current suspension on the issuance of exit permits continues: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, *[That the Senate—*

](1) affirms that all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent family;

](2) recognizes the importance of ensuring that international adoptions of all children are conducted in an ethical and transparent manner;

](3) expresses concern over the impact on children and families caused by the current suspension of exit permit issuance within the Democratic Republic of Congo;

](4) respectfully requests that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo—

](A) resume processing adoption cases and issuing exit permits via the Ministry of Gender and Family's Interministerial Adoption Committee and Directorate of General Migration;

](B) prioritize the processing of inter-country adoptions which were initiated before the suspension; and

[(C) expedite the processing of those adoptions which involve medically fragile children; and

[(5) encourages continued dialogue and cooperation between the United States Department of State and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to improve the intercountry adoption process and ensure the welfare of all children adopted from the Democratic Republic of Congo.]

That the Senate—

(1) affirms that all children deserve a safe, loving, and permanent family;

(2) recognizes the importance of ensuring that international adoptions of all children are conducted in an ethical and transparent manner;

(3) expresses concern over the impact on children and families caused by the current suspension of exit permit issuance within the Democratic Republic of Congo;

(4) respectfully requests that the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo—

(A) resume processing adoption cases and issuing exit permits via the Ministry of Gender and Family's Interministerial Adoption Committee and General Directorate of Migration;

(B) prioritize the processing of intercountry adoptions which were initiated before the suspension; and

(C) expedite the processing of those adoptions which involve medically fragile children; and

(5) encourages continued dialogue and cooperation between the United States Department of State and the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to improve the intercountry adoption process and ensure the welfare of all children adopted from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 502), as amended, was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

HONORING THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WARSAW UPRISING

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 496, S. Res. 513.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 513) honoring the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

WARSAW UPRISING 70TH ANNIVERSARY

Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I wish to recognize the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising of 1944.

I am proud to stand here today to remember the heroism of the men and women who took part in the Warsaw Uprising. On August 1, 1944, the Polish Home Army was ordered to mobilize against the German forces. The Red Army had retreated to the outskirts of Warsaw and the Polish people believed the German forces would choose to withdraw. They choose this moment to stand up and try to liberate Warsaw before the Soviet forces could take control of the city.

The Polish Home Army consisted of 40,000 brave soldiers, including 4,000 women. They lacked weapons and supplies but proved to be a challenging force against the German Army. In response, Heinrich Himmler ordered all of the people of Warsaw killed and the city razed to the ground to stand as an example to the people of Europe.

The Polish Resistance fought bravely to liberate and protect their capital and their nation. But the Nazis were determined to crush the resistance. After 63 days of fighting, the German Army overcame the courageous Polish resistance. As a result, 85 percent of the city of Warsaw had been destroyed by the end of World War II.

The actions of the Polish people during the Warsaw Uprising serve as an inspiration to all people fighting for their right to freedom and dignity. To this day, their legacy stands as a testament to the Polish character. It is for these reasons that I am honored to mark the 70th anniversary of the Warsaw Uprising, which serves as a symbol of heroism and the strength of the human spirit.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 513) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of Tuesday, July 29, 2014, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MALAYSIA AIRLINES FLIGHT 17

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 497, S. Res. 520.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 520) condemning the downing of Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 and expressing condolences to the families of the victims.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to; the Murphy amendment to the pre-

amble, which is at the desk, be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 3779) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To make a technical correction)

In the fourth whereas clause of the preamble, insert "more than" before "10 additional aircraft".

The resolution (S. Res. 520), as amended, was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, was agreed to as follows:

S. RES. 520

Whereas, on July 17, 2014, Malaysian Airlines Flight 17 tragically crashed in eastern Ukraine, killing all 298 passengers and crew, including 80 children;

Whereas President Barack Obama has offered President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko all possible assistance to determine the cause of the crash, including the services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the National Transportation Safety Board;

Whereas intelligence analysis shows that the plane was shot down by an anti-aircraft missile fired from an area controlled by pro-Russian separatists;

Whereas separatists have shot down 10 additional aircraft and took credit for shooting down another aircraft at approximately the same time as Malaysian Airlines Flight 17 crashed in eastern Ukraine;

Whereas separatists blocked international experts from accessing the crash site in the first 72 hours, preventing the proper care of the victims' bodies and allowing evidence from the crash to be removed and mishandled;

Whereas weapons and fighters have continued to flow across the border from the Russian Federation to eastern Ukraine, and there is evidence that the Government of the Russian Federation has been providing training to separatists fighters, including training on air defense systems;

Whereas this tragic incident has demonstrated that European and other foreign citizens are at risk from dangerous instability in Ukraine;

Whereas, on July 21, 2014, the United Nations Security Council condemned in the strongest terms the downing of Malaysian Airlines Flight 17 and demanded that those responsible be held to account and that all states fully cooperate with efforts to establish accountability;

Whereas British Prime Minister David Cameron asserted, "Russia cannot expect to continue enjoying access to European markets, European capital and European knowledge and technical expertise while she fuels conflict in one of Europe's neighbors."; and

Whereas the United States Government has continued to implement sanctions against Russian and Ukrainian individuals responsible for destabilizing Ukraine and failing to end the violence: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the shooting down of Malaysian Airlines Flight 17 in Eastern Ukraine that resulted in the deaths of all 298 passengers and crew;

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the families of the victims and the people of the

Netherlands, Malaysia, Australia, Indonesia, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, the Philippines, Canada, and New Zealand;

(3) supports the ongoing international investigation into the attack on Malaysian Airlines Flight 17, including unobstructed access to the crash site;

(4) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately stop the flow of weapons and fighters across the border with Ukraine, allow an Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) monitoring mission on the border, and fully cooperate with the international investigation currently underway; and

(5) urges the European Union to join the United States Government in holding the Government of the Russian Federation accountable for its destabilizing actions in Ukraine through the use of increased sanctions.

AFRICAN LEADERS SUMMIT

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 498, S. Res. 522.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 522) expressing the sense of the Senate supporting the U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit to be held in Washington, DC, from August 4 through 6, 2014.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

U.S.-AFRICA SUMMIT

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, as chairman of the subcommittee responsible for funding and oversight of our Nation's foreign assistance budget, I have witnessed firsthand the significant gains achieved by many African countries over the last 20 years.

This progress has been driven by the ingenuity and hard work of the African people, and has been supported by U.S. assistance provided by the American people and others. I am pleased that so many African leaders will be coming to Washington next week for the U.S.-Africa Summit to discuss how we can continue to grow partnerships between the U.S. and their countries.

However, I am disappointed by the lack of attention to human rights and the rule of law in connection with the summit. There is no doubt that for peace and equitable economic development to flourish on the African continent, investment is needed to spur economic growth and security cooperation is needed to foster stability. But without a commitment to fundamental human rights and the rule of law, these efforts cannot be sustained.

That is why I support the administration's exclusion of three of Africa's worst human rights abusers, Omar al-Bashir, Robert Mugabe, and Isaias Afwerki, who have no place in these discussions. But it is also why I am disappointed there will be leaders present who have been credibly implicated in gross violations of human rights and

significant corruption, including President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of Equatorial Guinea. President Obiang has used events like these as propaganda to shed his image as a brutally corrupt dictator. He should not be sitting down to an invitation-only dinner at the White House while his political opponents languish in jail.

While I support the intent of this summit, and the continued growth of our relationship with African leaders who are dedicated to improving the lives of their people, I cannot support the hospitality provided to those who use their offices to silence their critics and treat their countries' natural resources as their own personal bank account.

I hope the White House and State Department will insist that the rule of law and fundamental freedoms including the freedoms of expression, association, and religion remain a common theme during discussions on economic and security cooperation. These are not just American values, they are universal human rights.

In the long run, our commitment to our own principle will ensure that the assistance we provide yields sustainable results for the good of the people of Africa and the United States.

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The resolution was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of Tuesday, July 29, 2014, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

REAUTHORIZING THE MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS SEMIPOSTAL STAMP

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 503, S. 231.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 231) to reauthorize the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 231

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013".

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 2(c)(2) of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (39 U.S.C. 416 note) is amended by striking "2 years" and inserting "6 years".

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. PRYOR. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration en bloc of the following resolutions which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 532, S. Res. 533, S. Res. 534, and S. Res. 535.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. PRYOR. I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, the preambles, where applicable, be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table en bloc, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under "Submitted Resolutions.")

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 2772 AND S. 2773

Mr. PRYOR. I understand there are two bills at the desk and I ask for their first reading en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bills by title for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2772) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, and for other purposes.

A bill (S. 2773) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2014, for border security, law enforcement, humanitarian assistance, and for other purposes.

Mr. PRYOR. I now ask for a second reading and I object to my own request, all en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The bills will be read for a second time on the next legislative day.

APPOINTMENTS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair announces, on behalf of the majority leader and the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 110-298, the reappointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the State and Local Law Enforcement Congressional Badge of Bravery Board: Mike Hettich of Kentucky.

The Chair announces, on behalf of the majority leader and the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 110-298, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the State and Local Law Enforcement Congressional Badge of Bravery Board: Michael Harris of Nevada.

The Chair announces, on behalf of the Republican leader, pursuant to Public Law 107-12, the appointment of the following individual to serve as a member of the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Review Board: Berl Perdue of Kentucky.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, AUGUST 1,
2014

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 11 a.m. on Friday, August 1, 2014; that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that following any leader remarks, there be a period of morning business until 2 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, there will be no votes tomorrow. The next rollcall vote will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, September 8.

GRIDLOCK IN CONGRESS

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, before we close the Senate before the August recess, I just want to speak for 1 minute.

We all heard the exchange earlier between the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator MENENDEZ, and Senator ENZI, and Senator CARPER also participated, about appointing ambassadors. I think it is a sad day for America when our gridlock, the gridlock that the Congress has created, makes it to where we cannot appoint our ambassadors to go overseas to represent our great Nation and to be our representatives there in these countries, many of which are struggling, and many of which have a lot of tensions either with us, the United States, or their neighbors or other countries in the world.

I think our country is suffering because of the gridlock and I must say that the fault rests with all of us. We are elected to be leaders, and we are not showing leadership by not working through these difficult issues and allowing the basics of government, including our ambassadors to be appointed.

I must say there is a simple solution to all of this, and it is not something that is found in a new political science textbook, it is not something that

some talking head on a TV show has proposed. There is some ancient wisdom that we all should follow, and that is the Golden Rule. We should do unto others as we would have others do unto us. If we would follow that, if all of us would take that to heart and apply that to our business here in the U.S. Senate and the business of the Nation, it would be revolutionary in how we conduct our business.

That is the only way to fix it. You have to approach this job as a public servant and to do what is right for the country, not for your party or not for some individual agenda. I hope when we are all home during the August recess we will hear some of that from our constituents and we will bring that back in September and we will rededicate ourselves to getting the business of the Nation done.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M.
TOMORROW

Mr. PRYOR. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it adjourn under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 11:15 p.m., adjourned until Friday, August 1, 2014, at 11 a.m.